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THE OBSERVER.

THURSDAY.....DECEMBER 10 1891.

The Leading Newspaper in the Third Congressional District.

NEWS AND COMMENTS.

THE Southport *Leader* is a model of neatness and beautiful typographical execution—a standing honor to the foreman of the office, whoever he be. And the paper is as good as it is handsome: dignified in tone, clean and wholesome in sentiment, a vigorous factor in the progress and development of its town and section.

THE Charlotte *Chronicle* is out in a new dress—no "shoddy" Chatham Street clothes, either, but a tailor made suit of the most "taking" style. This is an evidence of prosperity and public appreciation upon which we cordially congratulate the editors and managers of that excellent journal. No paper more richly deserves success.

"No tidings have been received from TOM PLATT *since* the election. There is a painful *suspicion* that he has been sucking his torch." We know of no parallel to this case except that of Mr. "Jack Horner who sat in a corner, sucking his thumb over a plum which he drew from a Christmas pie"—but then, you see, Mr. PLATT hasn't drawn any plum lately.

MILLIONS of people starving to death in Russia—and yet, with almost a whole nation's agonizing cry for bread, there were found in the warehouses at Odessa the other day vast piles of grain fermenting and rotting from close contact and overheating: which "red tape" and the "circumlocution office," so prominent in all the official acts of the Czar's despotism, delayed in distribution to the destitute.

LORD LYTTON, son of the great English novelist, BULWER, died suddenly of heart failure in Paris the other day. His whole life had been passed in the atmosphere of courts and amid the tortuous ways of international diplomacy; and D'ISRAELI, when England's Premier, deemed LORD LYTTON fitted, by intellectual gifts and administrative talents, for the viceroyalty of India. But it was as a charming master of *belles lettres* and dealer in the bric-a-brac of literature that he was best known—his most ambitious work being "Lucille," which he gave to the world under the *nom de plume* of "Owen Meredith."

THE death of W. J. FLORENCE a few days since drops the curtain on one of the pleasantest and most lovable actors on the American stage, though he lacked much of the commanding stature of JOE JEFFERSON, was hardly as versatile as SOTHERN, nor, as a humorist, as original and creative as BURTON. FLORENCE owed his wonderful success to his adaptability to the capricious public taste in theatrical entertainment, to his amazing capacity for hard work (though the sybaritic side of *life was as pleasant* to him as to any man), and to his other self—his "better half." From the day of his marriage fortune had for the gifted pair hardly a frown, and every tribute to the husband was shared in full measure by the wife.

EDWARD FIELD—whose firm, at No. 1 Broadway, N. Y., went to smash the other day, with a suspicion of black irregularities and wild recklessness in management—is now a paretic maniac in an asylum, and his father, the well-known CYRUS W. FIELD, is very ill from all this complication of misfortunes—the jeopardy in which his own fortune is placed, the stain upon his good name, and the fearful affliction of his son. CYRUS W. FIELD's life has been one of ups and downs, but we believe no taint of dishonesty has ever rested on his record as a business man. He was the pioneer in the matter of connecting the continents by the submarine cable, but his venture left him stranded, a financial wreck; and a stranger in New York over thirty years ago was importuned at every street-corner by the itinerant peddler to buy a piece of the Atlantic cable, classically denominated "Field's Folly."

THE New York *Herald* advises the Democracy to transfer the battle-field in the national campaign of 1892 to the great West, and to choose a leader from one of the Prairie, Lake or Pacific States—declaring that section of the Union to be disgusted with Tammany and wearied out with Eastern domination. We have no sympathy with the continued onslaughts on Tammany, for this great political organization has saved the party over and again: but it is very certain that so long as New York is the kite and all the rest of the Democracy but the pendent and ignominious tail victories will be for us "like angels' visits." The former inferiority of the West exists no more, while it has moved up from its secondary commercial position to a place of overwhelming prominence. The centre of population is there, the trend of civilization is thither, well-equipped leaders and a compact party organization are there—and this breezy, boundless, "booming" West has latterly got into the habit of having what it wants, and it will take the Presidency without so much as saying "by your leave," unless it be tendered gracefully.

IN another column will be found a marvelous story of a confession made in Caswell county recently, revealing the names of the three murderers of State Senator STEPHENS, in the court-house of Yanceyville, in 1870—"Chicken-thief" Stephens, as JOSIAH TURNER used to call him with a smack of real *gusto*, coupling him along with "Kildee" Lassiter, "Windy Billy" Henderson, "Blow-your-horn" Billy Smith, *et id omne genus*, a motley crew. How the revival of the details of this Caswell tragedy brings back the stormy days of Reconstruction, when JOSIAH TURNER flung himself into the breach, a gladiator with any and every weapon he could lay his nervy hand on, a "slosher from away back;" making MILTON S LITTLEFIELD'S very blood become gelid with horror; causing TIM LEE's hair to stand up "like quills upon the fretful porcupine"—if he had any; fighting W. W. HOLDEN verily into the "last ditch;" having a fisticuff set-to with Moore on the public street, and coming out next morning in the *Sentinel* with a circumstantial and exquisitely naive account of the affair, which he entitled "The Battle of Fayetteville Street," at the same time tendering his thanks to "the man from Sheffield with the monkey-wrench" for assistance! Poor old man! Erratic, prejudiced, vindictive, one-idead, narrow-minded—at least he was unselfish, and carried a "gizzard full of sand!"

SINCE OUR LAST ISSUE.

Latest News from all Parts of the World, Prepared Especially for the Readers of "The Observer."

Judge Graves, who was holding the Forsyth Superior Court, created a sensation in Winston by fining young Sam Leonard, of that city, $500 and costs for retailing spirituous liquor without a license. ——The grading of the Roanoke & Southern has been completed between Martinsville and Roanoke, Va., and there is now less than eight miles of track to be laid to finish the road. Winston will celebrate in connection with Roanoke, Va., when the first car runs through, which is expected by January 15th. ——J. M. Benson, treasurer of Bladen county, is short in his accounts $6,100. His bondsmen announce that they will make good the deficit. Benson is a leading Alliance man, and conduets a large Alliance store at Elizabethtown. The rumor of his flight is incorrect. He is in the county. —— A dynamite factory at Haverstraw, N. Y., was blown up on the 2nd inst. The shock was felt for many miles. The engineer and three workmen employed in the building were blown to pieces, and another man who was in a boat on the river some distance from the wrecked building was also instantly killed. The building blown up was a frame structure 50 by 150 feet After the explosion the building caught fire and burned for several hours. The other buildings of the works a so contained dynamite, but escaped destruction, as they were 150 feet from the scene of the explosion. ——Ex-Governor James M. Johnson, of Georgia, died on the 2nd inst., at the home of his son in Upatoi, near Columbus. He was Lieutenant-Governor of Georgia during the reconstruction period. ——On December 2nd the outgoing freight train on the Wilkesboro extension of the Richmond & Danville, which leaves Winston at 2:15 P. M., jumped the track at the long trestle just beyond the city limits, completely wrecking six cars. The engine broke loose from the train and was not damaged. The accident, it is thought, was due to the spreading of the rails. The brakemen escaped injuries. ——Active litigation has commenced in the great Pickering-Wheeler land suit in Stokes county. The surveyors are now at work on the lands in Stokes and Surry, which include the property of many citizens, and it is expected that two months or more will be required to finish this feature alone. This is altogether among the oldest, largest and most complicated land suits in America. ——Burglaries are frequent in Winston. The residence of Stephen Neal was entered, and the purse, watch and other jewels taken from the clothes by his bedside. ——Professor J. A. Holmes, the State Geologist, has been boring for coal and oil at Town Fork, Stokes county, for several days. He has found good beds of coal, but was unsuccessful in the finding of oil. ——Secretary of the Treasury Foster is sick, but improving. ——Two masked men robbed the express train on the E. Tenn., Va. & Ga. R. R. near Rome, Ga.; the robbers got only $65. ——John McMorris was hanged in prison at Philadelphia, for the murder of Eugene Maginnis, February 1890. ——Tennessee coal miners near Knoxville have struck. ——The Austrian Government will make formal announcement of the removal of the prohibition against American pork. ——Dom Pedro, ex-Emperor of Brazil, died on the 4th instant. ——The Czar of Russia urges vigorous clerical action by the Greek Church against a Protestant sect in Russia known as "Stundists," who are said to number one million. ——An autopsy on the body of Lord Lytton, the noted diplomat and poet, revealed the fact that death was due to the formation of a clot on one of the valves of the heart. ——The price of black bread has doubled at St. Petersburg within a week. It is reported that the reduction of the bread rations among the troops has caused intense discontent in the army, bread being the chief article of diet of the soldiers. ——Charlotte raised $212 for the orphans on Thanksgiving Day. ——A heavy wind storm at Shelby damaged fences and several buildings. ——Sidney W. Minor, of Oxford, has won the cadetship at West Point from the Fifth District. ——Reports to the State Board of Health show that the grippe is again prevalent at several points. ——Hundreds of women are engaged in Spandau rolling paper for cartridges. This work has hitherto been done in the prisons, but that source of supply is not sufficient to meet the present pressure of work in the Royal Arsenal. The gun-casting department is working night and day. ——Frank P. Slavin, of Australia, has signed an agreement in London to fight Peter Jackson, in San Francisco. The California Athletic Club has offered a purse of $12,000. ——The police of Kieff have closed 150 Jewish dram-shops and distilleries, and threaten to make further raids on Jews alleged to be trading under assumed names. Their dram-shops are said to be centres of disorder and immorality. ——A store and dwelling were burned at Detroit on the 2nd inst., and the proprietor, his wife and three children were burned and smothered to death. ——The Director of the Mint on the 2nd inst. purchased 629,000 ounces of silver, the first for the month. ——The amount secured by the robbers who held up the train near St. Louis is said to be about $75,000. ——The armored cruiser *New York* was successfully launched at the Crump ship-yard on the 2nd inst. ——The treasurer of Lima, Ohio, has filed a suit against Senator Calvin S. Brice for a large amount of delinquent taxes. —— The McCarthyite leaders of the Irish Parliamentary party have commenced proceedings to obtain possession of funds in the hands of a Paris banker, belonging to that party. —— The German Government advocates the appropriation by the Reichstag of 900,000 marks to enable that country to make an exhibit at the World's Fair at Chicago. ——The rear car of a train on the Harlem Railroad was thrown off the track in New York city on the 2nd inst. Four persons were killed and two others wounded. ——The Virginia Legislature convened on the 2nd inst. The Governor recommends the providing of separate coaches on railroads for whites and negroes. ——A statement prepared at the Treasury Department shows an increase in circulation since the first of November of $12,769,909. ——The natural gas supply at Detroit, Mich., was suddenly shut off by an accident. When the flow was resumed many people who were asleep were partially asphyxiated. Police and firemen were called on to rouse up the sleepers, and doubtless saved many lives. ——The Exposition opened October 1st, and it closed on Saturday, November 28th. In that time more than 100,000 people were in attendance; 15,000 was the highest limit in any one day. Of the visitors, more than 250 were Northern editors.

THE "SWEDISH NIGHTINGALE."

Visit of Jenny Lind to Richmond—Charming Description of the Superb Cantatrice.

Richmond Dispatch.]

It was during the year 1850 that Barnum brought Jenny Lind to Richmond. It was with some difficulty that he was induced to come to Richmond, as the theatre was a small one, and the music-loving inhabitants of Virginia's capital were not sufficient to meet the expenses of such a luxury; but I can well remember, after the auction sale of seats had been made, and it was announced that the necessary sum had been raised to secure her appearance, how delighted the people were.

The old Marshall Theatre, situated on the same site as the present one, but afterwards burned down, was completely overhauled for the occasion; every nook and corner where a seat could be placed was utilized; the entire stage was cleared of its scenery, and tiers of rough boards were placed on each side, which sold at the moderate price of $10 a seat! It was on the topmost row of one of these that I was perched, in the midst of a bevy of school-girls from Mrs Mead's famous seminary. From this lofty eminence an entire view of the vast audience was had, and the impression of the great sea of faces, the brilliant costumes, the flash of jewels, and the great waving of fans, will never be effaced from memory. The large orchestra was placed at our feet on each side of the stage, leaving an alley-way from the rear door for the great singer to enter. I can now see Barnum, in white kids and faultless attire, as he proudly stood at the door surveying the large audience, and waiting to lead in the great prima donna.

At last the orchestra opened with the first numbers, but it was evident that the audience was restless and excited: all they came for was to see Jenny Lind, and nothing seemed to pacify them. At last the next number on the programme was for her appearance, and the audience waited in breathless, almost painful silence; then the heavy-curtained door was drawn back, and there stood the great singer. Barnum at once bowed, took her hand, led her to the footlights, and then retired. At the first sight of Jenny Lind the vast audience arose and yelled with delight, the ladies waving their handkerchiefs and clapping their hands, while the men seemed to shout themselves hoarse. It was several moments before she could begin; there she stood, calm and unmoved, with a smile on her face, while she gracefully acknowledged the tribute of welcome.

She was dressed, I think, in a pure white silk gown, her hair being put down over her ears in her favorite style, which was imitated so much afterwards. Her quite youthful face had a delicate, sweet expression, together with a gentle, simple manner, devoid of all stage effect, which completely won everyone at once. The orchestra began the prelude, and presently the silvery notes of the great *artiste* warbled forth, holding every one in a deep trance until the song was ended, and then again the audience broke forth in a wilder storm of applause than ever.

I cannot now recall the different pieces of the programme, but there were two which seemed to be more particularly impressive, one being a flute solo, accompanied by the voice of the great songstress. One could scarcely be distinguished from the other. The last song was "Home, Sweet Home," which, I think, was given as an *encore*. This piece was sung as no one but Jenny Lind could sing it, the tender cadence of her voice rising gradually into power, her highest notes being as soft and as sweet as the mellowest flute, and her trills more like those of a bird. There she stood, singing that favorite song in her broken English, touched, evidently, by the thought of her own home, and thus adding to it a tenderness that made it all the more beautiful. The last notes died away upon her lips in a sweet sadness, and then when she ceased not a sound was heard throughout the house. That vast concourse was powerless to move and speak after such a voice had charmed it; but the spell lasted only for a moment, and then one spontaneous burst of applause went forth, and the great Jenny Lind vanished, to be seen by a Richmond audience no more.

Setting It Right.

St. Louis Post Dispatch.]

There was a sign on the barber-shop window reading:

"BOOTS BLACKED INSIDE."

A pedestrian halted, and read and re-read the sign; then he opened the door of the shop, and said:

"That sign ought to read 'shoes:' Not one man in fifty wears boots nowadays."

The barber didn't say anything, but after due reflection he concluded that the man was right; so he changed the sign so that it read:

"SHOES BLACKED INSIDE."

He had scarcely put it up when the same man came along again, and opened the door to say:

"No one wants the inside of his shoes blacked. We pay to have the shine on the outside. You'd better fix it."

The barber puzzled over the matter for awhile, and realized that the man was again correct; so the next day the sign was replaced by one reading:

"THE OUTSIDE OF SHOES BLACKED INSIDE."

"That's perfectly correct," said the fault-finder, as he came along in the afternoon. "Never give yourself away on the English language. Always say what you mean. You'd better put up a sign in the other window: 'Shave You While You Wait.' Everybody will then understand that they must wait while you shave."

To be Decided Later.

Harper's Magazine.]

Judge Greene, of the State of ——, is a good lawyer, and somewhat of a stickler for niceties of pronunciation. Ex-Judge Dennison, in arguing a motion before him, had occasion to refer to "Browne on Torts," and pronounced the author's name as though it were spelled "Browny." The judge passed the first mistake without notice; at the second he shrugged his shoulders; at the third he said: "The name is Brown, not Browny, Brother Dennison."

"But it is spelled B-r-o-w-n-e," said the counsel, in his very deep and measured tones; "and if that does not spell Browny, what does it spell?"

"'Brown,' of course," sharply answered the judge, whose patience was becoming ruffled. "My name is spelled G-r double e-n-e, but you would not call me 'Greeny,' would you?"

Mr. Dennison turned to his books, saying apparently to himself, but loud enough to be heard all over the court-room:

"That will depend upon how your honor decides this motion."

Judge Greene loved a joke too well not to lead in the laugh that followed.

☞ In the museum of the Dead Letter Office, at Washington, D. C., there is a piece of parchment upon which is penned a copy of the Lord's Prayer written in fifty-four different languages.

THE SEVEN WONDERS.

Great Works of Man which Have Vanished from the Earth.

St. Louis Republic.]

Different authors disagree in describing the seven popular wonders of olden times. At present the Pyramids, the Colossus of Rhodes, the Temple of Diana, the Mausoleum, the Statue of Jupiter Olympus, the Hanging Gardens of Babylon and the Pharos, or watch-tower of Alexandria, are usually reckoned the "original seven wonders." With the single exception of the Pyramids all of the above have disappeared. One, two and three thousand years ago, according to traditions and authentic history, some of them were wonders, indeed.

The first of the wonders, the great Pyramid of Cheops, is situated seven miles from the banks of the Nile, and twelve miles from Cairo, Egypt. It was built in the childhood of the human race, long before history began, yet it stands to-day a monument to the memory of a wonderful people. The great Pyramid of Cheops is believed to have been built by the monarch whose name it bears about three thousand years B. C. Its height is 480 feet 9 inches, and its base 764 feet square. Many of the monster blocks of granite used in constructing it weigh thousands of tons. Tradition tells us that 100,000 men were employed for a period of thirty years in constructing it.

The Colossus of Rhodes, the second in the list of ancient wonders, was a great brazen statue of Apollo, which stretched its huge legs accoss the harbor of Rhodes, and was so large that ships in full sail passed between. It was 105 feet high, and of most exact proportions. The erection of the Colossus was begun in the year 3700 B. C., but was not finished for nearly 200 years. It was of brass, cast in sections, and was overthrown by an earthquake in the year 224 B. C. It weighed 720,900 pounds.

The Temple of Diana is another of the seven wonders of the world which has entirely disappeared. It was a magnificent structure, situated upon the Evantine at Ephesus, and was constructed at the common cost of all Asiatic countries. The lofty-domed roof was supported by 127 monster columns of Parian marble—the tribute to Diana of 127 kings. The facade of the temple occupied 200 feet upon the Evantine, and the walls stretched back 425 feet, all glittering with gems and precious stones.

Fourth in order of prominence was the Mausoleum—the tomb of Mausolus, the first king of Caria. According to Pliny it had a total height of 140 feet. It was erected by Artemisia, the widow of Mausolus, about 353 B. C. It consisted of a basement sixty-five feet high, on which stood an Ionic colonnade twenty-three and one-half feet high, surmounted by a pyramid rising in steps to a similar height, and on the apex of the pyramid a colossal group of Mausolus and wife in a chariot drawn by four horses of heroic size. The Mausoleum endured until about the year A. D. 1404, when it was partially destroyed by an earthquake, and finally torn down by the Knights of St. John.

The fifth wonder, the Olympian Zeus, was a statue of Jupiter Olympus, said to have been sixty feet high, and chiefly composed of ivory and gold. It is usually located at Ells, but nothing certain is known of its location or of its reputed builder, Phidias.

If possible, tradition and history have told us less about the sixth wonder of the world—the Hanging Gardens of Babylon—than they have of the fifth. Herodotus does not mention them; Pliny only casually alludes to their existence, and the scriptural account of the reign of Nebuchadnezzar ignores the subject altogether. Popular accounts of the Hanging Gardens say that they were huge baskets of brass and iron, 400 feet square, swung on mammoth stone arches, which were erected near the royal palace at Babylon.

The seventh wonder was a combined light-house and watch-tower, situated on the Island of Pharos, at Alexandria, Egypt. Its construction was begun by Ptolemy Soter, about the year 342 B. C. It was 400 feet high, and cost a sum equal to $1,240,000 of United States currency.

A Son's Tribute.

If mothers sometimes feel that they are living rather narrow lives in confining themselves to a routine of home duties while others are busy in the world's affairs, let them take heart of grace from testimony like the following, given in a little book called modestly "Letters to Elder Daughters:"

"We were very, very poor," said a now wealthy business man, talking of his early life; "but it never appeared to us children that we were poor, because our mother always seemed happy with us. She was constantly planning some little pleasure that was all our own, and we thought we had the nicest time at home of any children we knew. It was making little rabbits or birds out of bread dough, or turn-over pies in the fruit season—or some little thing to give us pleasure, and show how she thought of us continually.

"Then she was always encouraging us to hope for better days, and was always hopeful herself of the great things her children were going to do when they grew up to be good and useful men. We went to school barefooted, carrying our dinners with us—often very humble fare, but it was always wrapped up in a clean white bit of cloth, that it might look attractive; and one of the most touching recollections of my childhood is of seeing my dear mother patiently washing and ironing those bits of cloth for our school luncheons.

"And when that mother was stricken suddenly with fatal sickness in after years a special train bore two of those stalwart sons, with all the dispatch that money and influence could command, to the bedside of that mother, to receive the parting words of love and blessing, and catch her dying smile. Such a place in the hearts of her children it is worth any mother's toil and care and weariness to win."

☞ It was in the early days of California A friendly game was in progress, and one of the players was rendered noticeable by the loss of an eye. The game progressed quietly for some time, but the luck was very one-sided until one of the gentlemen interested drew his pistol and placed it on the table.

"Somebody's cheatin'," he remarked; "cheatin' all the game. I don't mention no names, but if that cheatin' don't stop whoever it is will lose his other eye."

☞ Bingo—I'm going to bring my wife around to call on you to-night.

Witherby—That's right; but do me a favor, old man. Don't let her wear her new seal-skin cloak. I don't want my wife to see it just now.

Bingo (grimly)—Why, that's what we are coming for.

☞ Waves exert a force of one ton per square inch when they are only twenty feet high. At Cassis, France, granite blocks of fifteen cubic metres have been moved by wave-force.

STARVED IN A BIG CITY.

A Heartrending Story of a New York Man Who Battled with Misfortune.

Blakeley Hall in Brooklyn Eagle.]

The instance which I have in mind is that of a man who died in New York after several months of struggling with the world, which ended in his complete collapse. He died in the streets. He was a Confederate soldier, a man of pleasing address and of advanced years. He was not of the big, robust and determined type of man who goes half way to meet disaster and fights against it to the bitter end, but was a man of the weaker and more attractive sort. He would leave his work to watch at the bedside of a sick friend, and jeopardize his employment for the purpose of aiding anyone in distress. This sounds trite enough, but it was the man, nevertheless.

The trouble which came upon him was of the character which such a nature can not withstand. A daughter, a beautiful girl, whom he worshipped, went wrong, and aged him more in a year than all his experiences had done in a decade. She was that curious anomaly, a girl well-born and well brought up, who turns in almost a twinkling into a creature absolutely without sympathy, heart or soul. I really think she is the most heartless creature I have ever seen.

Then the old soldier's wife became ill, querulous and irritable. She hampered him in a thousand ways. By this time his money had all gone, his wife needed constant nursing, and he gradually got down to a position dependent upon the charity of his friends. He was always at work at something or other, never exhibited a trace of rebellion against his misfortunes, but struggled on pluckily. The last time I saw him he was in dire straits, and, after looking around a little, we procured him a position in the news stand of one of the hotels, through the kindness of a well known politician.

He attended to his duties faithfully for three weeks or so; then his wife died, and a few days afterward he broke down completely. It turned out afterward that he had nursed her at night, after he attended to his duties at the news stand all day. This broke down a constitution which had already been subjected to a very serious strain. He, too, was put out of his house-landladies must live, of course—and he wandered about the streets until he died of exposure and hunger. This occurred right in New York, where he knew dozens of men, any one of whom would have aided him.

I suppose that a good many people wonder why he did not ask his friends for assistance in this last extremity. It does not seem natural that a man should die of the horrible torture of hunger when he could have eased himself by an appeal to his friends; but, knowing the man as I did, I can understand that he had become so broken in spirit that he preferred the death which he knew would relieve it all rather than try and prolong the struggle. When misfortune crowded upon him so heavily he actually reached a point where he welcomed any sort of relief—even death.

Clay's Love Letters.

Chicago News.]

Several months ago we told of an old woman, then living in Philadelphia, who had been the *placee* of Henry Clay. We now learn of the death of this woman, and of the destruction of the letters from Clay, which she used to exhibit as the greatest treasures in her possession.

She was a quadroon, her mother a Kentucky slave and her father the nephew of George Washington. Clay saw her first during one of his campaigns in Kentucky. She was a marvel of beauty, and her father had appropriated a considerable sum of money to her education and support. This girl went to Philadelphia, and lived in an establishment set up for her by Mr. Clay. To this house would Clay repair whenever his duties at Washington admitted of his leaving that city. After Clay's death his *placee* was married to a German, and they went to California. After several years she returned a widow, and resided in Philadelphia up to the time of her death. To the end she retained much of her personal beauty and all of her old charm of manner. She was exceptionally intelligent, and her reminiscences of old times were replete with interest and information.

Several years ago she revisited New Orleans, and while there she invited Mr. Clarence King, of New York, who happened to be there, *en route* to Mexico, to go with her and see the house where, as a girl, she had lived in the old town. The two walked down Canal street toward the French Market, and came duly up to the Clay statue. The old lady did not know of the existence of this statue. Mr. King called her attention to it.

"She was overcome with emotion," says Mr. King. 'I was never a witness to a more pathetic scene. In fact, I was compelled to call a carriage to take her to her hotel."

This old lady had forty love letters from Clay. Just before her death she destroyed them, as she could not leave them for others to read—others who might misinterpret them. Mr. King says that she allowed him to read many of them, for she was proud of Clay's regard for her. These letters indicated that Clay was madly in love with her. After reading them it was apparent that the real reason for Clay's leaving the Senate was not political, but was a determination to follow his beautiful *placee* to New Orleans, whither she had gone.

Lunar Eclipses.

One of the most interesting discoveries relates to the periodicity of eclipses. They have found, for example, that eclipses that occur in any year are not connected with those that occurred the year before, or those that will occur the year after; but, having observed them for a term of years, they know that in exactly eighteen years and eleven days after an eclipse a similar one will occur, and that a similar one also occurred exactly eighteen years and eleven days previous. Each eclipse, therefore, belongs to a series of its own, and the interval of recurrence in each series is eighteen years and eleven days, but the various series have no apparent connection with each other.

That is to say, the eclipse that you observed on Sunday night, November 15th, will be duplicated, so to speak, in exactly eighteen years and eleven days from that time, and a similar eclipse occurred exactly eighteen years and eleven days previous to that time. The eclipses of January and July, 1888, will, in like manner, be duplicated in eighteen years and eleven days from those dates, and eclipses similar to them occurred eighteen years and eleven days before those dates.

And yet from this easily-understood statement the misapprehension has become general that it is only once in eighteen years that we can see a total eclipse of the moon.

☞ Pope Leo XIII. speaks English, German and French.

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ONE ENJOYS

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Fayetteville Marble
—AND—
Granite Works,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,
—AND—
RALEIGH, N. C.,
MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN

Marble and Granite Monuments,
Tombstones,
Wrought Iron and Wire Fencing.
The undersigned have formed a partnership for the above work, with E. L. Remsberg resident partner at Fayetteville. Best work and lowest prices Satisfaction guaranteed.
GOODWIN & REMSBURG,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Sept. 24, 1891—tf

D. H. BELL,
PERSON ST.,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,
WILL SELL YOU
Staple AND Fancy Groceries
As Cheap as the Cheapest.
— ALL GOODS AS GOOD AS THE BEST. —
A LARGE STOCK OF
TOBACCO
of all grades always on hand.
Aug. 13, 1891—6m

MONEY can be earned at our NEW line of work, rapidly and honorably, by those of either sex, young or old, and in their own localities, wherever they live. Any one can do the work. Easy to learn. We furnish everything. We start you. No risk. You can devote your spare moments, or all your time to the work. This is an entirely new lead, and brings wonderful success to every worker. Beginners are earning from $75 to $250 per week and upwards, and more after a little experience. We can furnish you the employment and teach you FREE. No space to explain here. Full information FREE. TRUE & CO., AUGUSTA, MAINE.

SOUTHERN RUBBER CO.
BRASS, STEEL, & RUBBER STAMPS.
ORDER DIRECT. SAVE AGENTS' COMMISSION. SEND FOR CATALOGUE.
Richmond, Va.
Aug 6, 1891—1y

W. A. CRAWFORD,
Merchant Tailor,
Fayetteville, N. C.

I always keep on hand a well-selected stock of
Foreign Woolens,
from which to select
Suitings
and
Pantaloons.
As for
PRICES AND FIT,
am willing
to compete with
anyone in my line.
I cordially invite the public in general to call and be convinced of the fact. I also make cutting, cleaning and repairing a specialty.
N. B. Prices of pantaloons range from $7.50 to $12.00; suits from $25.00 to $75.00.
Sep. 3, 1891. tf

NOTICE.
PROF. S. ROSS, the GERMAN OCULIST, of Danzig, Germany, has just arrived in Fayetteville with a large line of Spectacles and Eye-Glasses, and, with his experience and observation, hazards nothing in saying that he can fit with satisfaction the eyes of all. His stock consists of Brazilian, Australian, California, Alaska and Cape Diamond Pebbles. Satisfaction guaranteed in every instance. He also wishes to give notice to the public that all parties suffering with corns or warts can have the same removed by calling on him at his office at the residence of Mr. Mike Folb, opposite Masonic Lodge, at any hour during the day. Charges moderate. Examination of the eyes free to all. Old gold spectacles taken in exchange for new ones or repairs. Repairing done promptly.
☞ Twenty-two years experience.
Oct. 22, 1891. tf

FOR SALE.
A SECOND-HAND SAFE in first-class condition, suitable for bank, merchant or any other purpose. For further particulars apply to
W. S. KINGSBURY,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Oct. 22, 1891—tf

AT FIRST COST,
For the Next 30 Days
McMILLAN BROS.
will offer for sale their entire stock of
TINWARE,
Household and Kitchen Goods,
Pumps, Cooking Stoves,
Heating Stoves, etc., etc.,
at cost, for the purpose of closing out the present stock we have on hand.
This is your opportunity to secure genuine bargains.
Call Early and See Our Stock.
Aug. 13, 1891—tf

EAYETTEVILLE
STEAM LAUNDRY
IN FULL OPERATION.
Turning out best quality of work at "rock bottom" prices. Goods called for and delivered. Call at laundry on Gillespie street, and see us.
Oct. 15, 1891. tf

J. W. WELSH,
Carriage and Wagon Manufacturer,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Repairing in all Branches.
Good Substantial Work
GUARANTEED.
ORDERS SOLICITED.
Nov. 12, 1891. tf

THE
MERCHANT MILLS
—BY—
J. D. McNEILL,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,
are prepared to furnish you at cash prices with
CORN,
MEAL,
FLOUR,
SHIP STUFF,
FEED,
GRAIN, BRAN, &c.
Consult your interest and get their figures before buying.
May 8, 1890. tf

RICE STRAW
IN CAR LOTS.
A Full Stock of Heavy and
Fancy Groceries,
LOW TO CASH BUYERS.
R. W. HICKS,
WHOLESALE GROCER,
216 North Water St., Wilmington, N. C.
Feb'y 5, 1891.

CAPE FEAR & YADKIN VALLEY RY CO

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In effect December 1st, 1891.

	NORTH BOUND. Daily Except Sunday. No. 2.	Daily Except Sunday. No. 4.	Daily Except Sunday. No. 16.
Leave Wilmington,	10:40 a m		
Arrive Fayetteville,	2:04 p m		
Leave Fayetteville,	3:15 p m		
Leave Sanford,	4:42 p m		
Arrive Greensboro,	7:10 p m		
Leave Greensboro,	7:20 p m		
Leave Walnut Cove,	8:49 p m		
Arrive Mt. Airy,	10:45 p m		
Leave Bennettsville,		12:55 p m	
Leave Maxton,		1:42 p m	
Arrive Fayetteville,		3:11 p m	
Leave Ramseur,			7:25 a m
Arrive Greensboro,			10:05 a m
Leave Greensboro,			10:35 a m
Arrive Madison,			12:55 p m

	SOUTH BOUND. Daily Except Sunday. No. 1.	Daily Except Sunday. No. 3.	Daily Except Sunday. No. 15.
Leave Mt. Airy,	6:55 a m		
Leave Walnut Cove,	8:45 a m		
Arrive Greensboro,	10:10 a m		
Leave Greensboro,	10:30 a m		
Leave Sanford,	12:45 p m		
Arrive Fayetteville,	2:06 p m		
Leave Fayetteville,	3:15 p m		
Arrive Wilmington,	6:40 p m		
Leave Fayetteville,		2:11 p m	
Leave Maxton,		3:30 p m	
Arrive Bennettsville,		4:22 p m	
Leave Madison,			2:30 p m
Arrive Greensboro,			4:35 p m
Leave Greensboro			5:10 p m
Arrive Ramseur,			8:25 p m

NORTH BOUND—Daily Except Sunday. No. 12.

Leave Greensboro	10:20 a m
Leave Walnut Cove	1:50 p m
Arrive Mt. Airy	3:35 p m

SOUTH BOUND—Daily Except Sunday, No. 11

Leave Mt. Airy	2:10 p m
Leave Walnut Cove	6:00 p m
Arrive Greensboro	8:45 p m

W. E. KYLE,
General Passenger Agent.
J. W FRY, General Manager.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE
Wilmington & Weldon R. R.
AND BRANCHES.
Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Dated Nov. 23, 1891.	No. 23, Daily.	No. 27, Daily.
Leave Weldon	12 30 P. M.	5 43 P. M.
Arrive Rocky Mount	1 40 "	"
Arrive Tarboro	*2 18 P. M.	"
Leave Tarboro	12 58 P. M.	*6 00 P. M.
Arrive Wilson	2 18 P. M.	7 00 P. M.
Leave Wilson	*2 30 "	"
Arrive Selma	3 30 "	"
Arrive Fayetteville	5 30 "	"
Leave Goldsboro	3 15 "	7 42 "
Leave Warsaw	4 14 "	"
Leave Magnolia	4 27 "	8 40 P. M.
Arrive Wilmington	6 00 "	9 55 P. M.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No. 14. Daily.	No. 78, Daily.
Leave Wilmington	12 35 A. M.	9 15 A. M.
Leave Magnolia	"	10 57 "
Leave Warsaw	"	11 11 "
Leave Goldsboro	2 53 A. M.	12 05 P. M.
Leave Fayetteville	"	*9 10 A. M.
Arrive Selma	"	11 08 "
Arrive Wilson	"	12 10 P. M.
Leave Wilson	3 35 A. M.	12 58 P. M.
Arrive Rocky Mount	"	1 39 "
Arrive Tarboro	*6 30 A. M.	*2 18 "
Leave Tarboro	"	12 58 P. M.
Arrive Weldon	5 05 A. M	2 55 P. M.

*Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Weldon 4:00 P M, Halifax 4:22 P M, arrive Scotland Neck at 5:15 P M, Greenville 6:52 P M, Kinston 8:00 P M. Returning, leaves Kinston 7:00 A M, Greenville 8:10 A M. Arriving Halifax at 11:00 A M. Weldon 11.25 A M, daily except Sunday.

Local freight train leaves Weldon at 7:00 A. M., arriving Scotland Neck 10:05 A M, Greenville 2:00 P M, Kinston 5:10 P M. Returning leaves Kinston at 8:00 A M, arriving Greenville 10:50 A M, Scotland Neck 2:40 P M, Weldon 5:15 P M, daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N C, via Albemarle & Raleigh R R Daily except Sunday, 4:40

THE OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., DEC. 10, 1891.

Z. W. WHITEHEAD, SOLE OWNER.

Established in 1825 by E. J. Hale, Sr.

Z. W. WHITEHEAD, } Editors.
J. H. MYROVER, }

"TWO KINDS OF JUSTICE."

Two recent murder trials in this State—among the most sensational and absorbingly interesting of all those recorded in the criminal annals of North Carolina, with the accused at the bar of justice not the types of the cruel ruffian, or the besotted brute, or the slinking assassin of the squalid slum, but men of intelligence and standing, whose lives have been nursed in the comforts and even elegances of easy life—could not fail to provoke comment on the part of the press and a very decided expression of opinion on the part of the reading public. The Asheville *Citizen*, whose editors are given to digesting their views wisely, and expressing them temperately but with no uncertain sound, indulges in these reflections:

We have before pointed out the danger and unfairness of commenting on these acquittals unless one has at least read all the testimony in the cases and heard the judge's charge. But in the last three murder trials in this State there has been, substantially, agreement among those who were acquainted with all the facts that justice was defeated. In the Motz case there could hardly be a reasonable doubt of this. The verdict was a monstrous perversion of the right. An attempt was made, successfully, too, to make it appear that a woman's honor was somehow at stake, and that the jury's duty was to "vindicate" it—not to administer justice without fear, or favor, or sentiment. But this feature of the case clearly had no place in the trial: no one was on trial for murdering the seducer; the slain was a man whose hands were clean, and whose intentions when murdered were of the best.

This case is but one of several in kind. The situation is further complicated and perverted in each instance by an imposing array of legal talent—not present, we undertake to say, to see that justice is done, but to defeat the best interests of the State, to overmatch the people's solicitor, and to convince the jury that the blackest of all crimes is somehow white as the new-fallen snow.

It might be argued from the results in recent murder trials that the average North Carolina jury is opposed to capital punishment. But that does not follow, for it is now proposed to hang in this State a burglar who committed his crime unarmed, and "stole," says the Concord *Standard*, "only a 25-cent handkerchief, a silver-cased surgical instrument and several dollars in money." The same paper adds: "In the stealing line, two men 'worked' a bank, defrauding many depositors. They served a short time in the State prison, and the Governor pardoned them."

No, it does not appear from these perversions of justice that the feeling against capital punishment is growing; but, unhappily for North Carolina, it does appear that justice is one thing for the man of means and alleged respectability in this State and quite another, and sometimes a fatal, thing for the poor and uninfluential.

The Motz and McDougald trials vied each with the other in the interest evoked, but there was no similarity in the grades of homicide and the attendant incidents and facts. In the one case the shedders of blood were known of men beyond the possibility of question—in the other there was woven about the killing a chain of solely circumstantial evidence; in the one case conviction following trial would have visited punishment for the manslaughter wrought by a *chance-medley* shot, having its origin in an alleged lion-like and generous impulse to avenge a woman's dishonor—in the other, had the jury's verdict pronounced the prisoner at the bar guilty, we would have had to deal with the expiation of a crime conceived in the hideousness of the most sordid motives, spurred on by the love of money, planned with devilish craft, marching on to its consummation with a tragic sternness of will, and in the supreme moment of the accomplishment of its fell purpose trampling on the ties of kith and kin with a cruelty like to that which "seethes the kid in its mother's milk."

None more sedulously than we would defend the freedom of the press, but it is unquestionable that no little mischief is done by the imprudence of newspapers and the latitude which they allow themselves in the discussion of crime, between the time of its commission and its investigation in a court of justice—and by American newspapers most of all. Our practical, busy people want the news, and to this want journalistic enterprise must cater in some way. Hence, on the heels of a murder or other flagrant crime, come printed reports, detailed statements, elaborately spun theories—sometimes before an arrest has been made, generally before the prisoner has been arraigned. Frequently most of this premature and *ex parte* testimony goes down before the sworn evidence on the witness-stand, but opinion has been manufactured beforehand, and it is easier to mould than to unmould public sentiment—and when the jury's verdict does violence to the popular judgment there is an outcry, which, if not justifiable, is at least natural.

There are unmistakable indications that men are beginning to lose their traditional veneration for trial by jury, as juries are usually drawn and constituted. Thoughtful people are asking themselves if the average citizen of mediocre intelligence is really well fitted, by training and habit of thought, to comprehend thoroughly a judicial interpretation of abstruse points of law, or even to separate vital but often involved facts from specious sophistry or artful hypothesis. Justice has been defeated more than once, not because those holding its scales were corruptly striving for its defeat, but because the distinction between the right and the wrong was too intricate for their mental perceptions.

One thing may be urged in behalf of these solemnly weighing an issue involving life and death: it is one thing to arrive at a lay opinion, and quite another thing to make up a judgment under oath. There is nothing the judge on the bench so emphasizes to the juryman in the box as the paramount obligation to be guided only by the evidence adduced—and no doubt many an intelligent man in this position has been distracted between the testimony clearly detailed before him and which he was morally sure lay behind, which ought to come out, but which did not come out, and of which he was bound to take no cognizance. Fifty years ago—in the trial of Courvoisier, a Swiss valet, for the murder of Lord William Russell, in London—the defence used with powerful effect the following from Forsyth's "Hortensius:"

"If a juryman, who is sworn to make a true deliverance according to the evidence, had heard a prisoner confess that he was guilty, but the witness called for the prosecution entirely failed to bring the charge home to him, he would be bound, notwithstanding his own knowledge to the contrary, to bring in a verdict pronouncing the prisoner innocent."

That was deemed good law then—it is good law now.

MR. JNO. G. SHAW,
Of Fayetteville, ex-member of the General Assembly, of counsel for the defense in the McDougald trial.

ISSUES OF THE DAY.

Dr. Felix Roan's relatives emphatically deny the sensational story, first appearing in the *State Chronicle* and republished in our columns to-day, regarding the murder of Stephens at Yanceyville in May, 1870. We expected no less. We thought we detected the spurious feathers of a *canard* when we first read it.

The election of Crisp, of Georgia, to the Speakership of the House of Representatives, "suits us down to the ground." The affairs of Congress and the interests of the party would have been well cared for in the hands of either Mills, Springer, McMillin or Hatch; but, of all the contestants, the honor is bestowed where we best like to see it fall. We predict that Reed, who will of course lead the minority in the House, will be required to conduct himself with decency, if he can.

The untoward fate which overtook the last days of Dom Pedro II., ex-Emperor of Brazil, offers another melancholy illustration of the oft-repeated lesson of history that not from the "nerveless grasp" of the tyrant only does the sceptre fall, but that the unreasoning fury of the populace may at any moment cover with ignominy and overwhelm with affliction its benefactor and friend. The aged, discrowned monarch died in Paris last Friday—shorn of his estates, an exile from the land which had enjoyed his beneficent and enlightened sway for fifty years, he having ascended the throne, after the regency of his nonage, in the year 1841, at the age of 16 years.

The millionaire may pile bond on bond, and, like him who builds a temple for the idol of his heart, dig out deep vaults for the enshrinement of his wealth where thieves can *not* "break in and steal," even though "moth and rust *do* corrupt;" for his palate the estuaries of the Chesapeake may tender the diamond-back terrapin, while clam-chowder contents his humble neighbor, and Florida for him may grow its English peas at a nickel apiece, while Hodge in fustian dines off pork and beans; his house may be a palace and the covering of his back much fine raiment:—but mortality seizes on the breath of his nostrils, and an ounce or two of dynamite will as utterly shatter all his castles as a gust of wind topples over the hovel of the churl. The other day a man walked into the office of Russell Sage, on the corner of Broadway and Rector street, N. Y., demanded $1,200,000 *instanter*, and, as it was not forthcoming, threw on the floor a carpet-bag, presumably containing dynamite, and blew things sky-high. The walls of the great building were torn out, the office wrecked, thousands of the window panes demolished, and several persons seriously or fatally wounded, among whom was the dynamiter himself, whose gory head only was found.

Confessed after Twenty Years.

State Chronicle.]

May 21st, 1870, was a notable day in the exciting history of the most exciting times in North Carolina. On that day State Senator Stephens, whom Josiah Turner called "chicken" Stephens, was murdered, and his lifeless body was found on Sunday morning in the office of the Clerk and Master at Yanceyville, Caswell county.

When the news spread abroad it created a great sensation. It was a terrible deed, and stunned all the people. For more than twenty-one years the perpetrators of the crime have been unknown, and much speculation has been indulged in as to who they were. Governor Holden and other Republicans charged that the crime had been committed by the Democrats for political reasons, Stephens being a leader of the negroes in that section and a very bitter Republican. The Democrats expressed the belief that the family of Stephens had procured his murder in order to obtain the insurance on the large policy he had.

But until a day or two ago all conjecture was vain. The murder seemed to be shrouded in impenetrable mystery. Yesterday Mr. J. A. Harris, editor of the Hillsboro *Observer*, was in Raleigh, and gave us a most astounding piece of information. In brief, it was that Dr. Felix Roan, long a prominent and influential citizen of Caswell county, who died a few days ago, had made a confession on his death-bed, in which he imparted the startling information that "chicken" Stephens was murdered by himself and two other widely known and prominent citizens. According to his confession the men who killed Stephens were: Dr. Felix Roan, Dr. Stephen Richmond and Sheriff Wiley.

We do not know whether or not the dying man gave the true theory of the killing, nor could Mr. Harris tell us whether he went into fuller particulars or not. All three of these men are dead.

This Way, Please.

If you don't believe it is to your interest and that it will pay you to look over our new advertisements:

Racket store: Holiday Goods.
S. Sheetz & Sons: Carpet Sweeper.
A. J. Pemberton & Co.: Christmas.
A. S. Huske: Fresh Goods.

HON. J. C. MACRAE,
Of Fayetteville, ex-Judge of the 7th Judicial District, of counsel for the defense in the McDougald trial.

AN ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE.

The Reasons why Democratic Supremacy is Essential.

At a recent conference of the Executive Committee of the Democratic party, which was attended by many of the leading citizens from different sections of the State, and in which our present political condition, as a party, was discussed in a spirit of forbearance and conciliation, it was deemed wise to issue an address to the friends and adherents of the party, urging that the same spirit shall enter into and control all our discussions and actions preparatory to and during the great struggle of 1892.

At this conference the undersigned were selected to prepare and issue the address, and we were especially enjoined to voice, as nearly as possible, the spirit of harmony and unity and loyalty to the Democratic party that characterized the conference.

It must be apparent to any thoughtful observer that there is a general depression in agriculture, and a consequent feeling of dissatisfaction and unrest among those engaged in that pursuit, though the tillers of the soil are not the only ones who are suffering from this general depression. This want of prosperity among the farmers has seriously affected the great mass of those engaged in other vocations; in fact, but few have escaped its baleful influence. Then we are common sufferers from a common cause. If this be true, can there be any reason why we should not work together to remove this cause, and drive from power its author?

The real author of the grievances of which the people so justly complain is the Republican party, which has administered the Federal government for the benefit of favored classes, and against the interest of the toiling masses of the American people. And we appeal to our fellow-citizens of all vocations to stand shoulder to shoulder in the fight we must make against this great adversary.

In the dark days following 1868 and 1869 we stood together against this same enemy in State affairs, and we conquered. The lessons then learned should not be forgotten, and we expect them to bear fruit in 1892, if we do not mistake the temper and patriotism of our people.

Let us not be guilty of the folly of wasting our strength and dividing our forces in uncompromising, acrimonious contentions among ourselves, as to the best means of accomplishing a deliverance from the evils which now environ us and from the burdens which now weigh us down.

Among these evils and burdens we will mention two, about which it seems to us we can all agree, and from which we cannot hope to be delivered till we overthrow the party which created them. The first of these is the inadequate supply of money in the country, and the want of a better system for its distribution, so that it may be procurable more easily and at reasonable rates of interest; and the other is the unjust and burdensome system of tariff taxation. The former we regard as the chief cause of the stagnation in business, and the latter a powerful ally in robbing agriculture and labor of just rewards. That the supply of currency is wholly insufficient for the business transactions of the country needs no argument to prove. It is the experience, not only of the farmers, but of most men engaged in other business and professional pursuits. Now, add to this inadequacy of money supply and its improper distribution the unequal and unnecessary burdens of tariff taxation, whose cruel exactions have now realized the wildest dreams of the most exorbitant monopolist, and we find sufficient cause for the unrest and disquiet existing among our people. We affirm that these evils are the direct offspring of Republican legislation. Other causes of greater or less weight may be assigned for the present depression in agriculture and other pursuits; but they, too, so far as their origin can be traced to legislation, must be charged to the Republican party; for there has not been an hour in the last twenty-five years when that party did not control one branch or other of Congress or the Executive, and thus hold an effectual check at all times upon the power of the Democratic party to give the people relief and redress by repealing vicious legislation, and enacting remedial measures; so that it cannot in fairness be said that the Democratic party is responsible for failing to do these things. In our opinion the shortest practicable road to the redress of the wrongs and evils which oppress the country is through the complete triumph of the Democratic party, which is the party of the people, whose fundamental principles are in harmony with their interest.

This committee, composed of ten Democrats, five of whom belong to the Alliance, and five of whom do not, but all speaking the sentiments of the Democratic party, sympathize with and unite in the strenuous demands of the people, uttered through the Farmers' Alliance, the various industrial organizations and otherwise, for such thorough reform in the financial system as will give to our people a sound currency in sufficient abundance and properly distributed, and relief from the burden of tariff taxation.

As to the particular methods and plans by which these objects, desired by all true Democrats, are to be accomplished, it is but natural that there should be honest differences of opinion. One man may assign one cause for the general stagnation in business, and suggest a remedy which he believes to be a sovereign remedy. Another man, equally intelligent and honest, may differ with him as to the real cause or proper remedy to be applied. It is manifestly unjust to charge either of these men with dishonesty or enmity to reform where reform is needed. Our friends must learn to discuss all questions concerning these matters in a spirit of fairness, good-will and mutual confidence and esteem, within the party lines, and when the time for action comes unite upon such men and such measures as seem most likely to lead us to victory, and to secure for the people such wise and needful reform in our national legislation as shall have respect to the good of the whole people, and shall not be for the benefit and enrichment of the few. If we will remain united and determined we may dislodge the Republican party from power, and, in time, work out these needful reforms; but if we divide up among ourselves it can but result in continuing the party in power, and thus perpetuating the evils of which we now justly complain.

The unity of the Democratic party in the whole country is essential also to prevent the enactment of the Force Bill, which would forever destroy the freedom of elections, perpetuate the rule of the Republican party and its vicious measures, which have so oppressed the people, and ruin especially the South. We have reason to apprehend that this dangerous bill, which we all had hoped was dead, will be revived again and enacted into a law if, by our divisions, the Republican party should obtain once more full control of the law-making power of the Federal Government. Then, too, we have so much at stake at home in North Carolina.

From 1871 to 1891 our State legislation has been wise and for the best interest of our people. From 1876 to 1891 these wise laws have been wisely administered, and during all that period we have had a clean, pure, progressive administration of our home affairs; and we do not hesitate to say that the State government given us by the Democratic party is as near perfect as human institutions can well be made. It would be madness in us to divide up among ourselves, and by this division turn our State government over to the party of 1868 and 1869; and we think to sow the seeds of discord and promote division in the ranks of the democrats of North Carolina, from whatever motive, would imperil the best interest of the State, and should be avoided by all true men.

In view of these facts, and of the far-reaching consequence of the great struggle of 1892, we urge upon Democrats in every section of the State and of every shade of opinion to lay aside all feelings of prejudice and distrust, and to study and discuss every proposition made for reform with an earnest desire to secure the best.

Speaking by authority of the State Executive Committee, we urge all our people to refrain from fault-finding; we condemn abuse and vituperation in whatever quarter, exhort all to practice a prudent and rational forbearance, and commend to you the supreme virtue of charity. Let us concede to all, as we claim from all, the inalienable right of opinion.

The monopolists and their foster-father, the Republican party, will not loosen the fetters with which they have bound us without a desperate struggle, and we cannot please them better than to waste our energies in fighting each other. Let us so demean ourselves now that we may be able to present an unbroken front to our common enemy when the time comes for action. Patriotism, country and home appeal to us for harmony, and promise the rich reward of unity.

ED. CHAMBERS SMITH,
E. A. MOYE,
ELIAS CARR,
WM. M. ROBBINS,
A. LEAZAR,
THOS. J. JARVIS,
S. B. ALEXANDER,
H. A. GUDGER.
C. B. WATSON.

The members of the committee appointed to draft and issue the above address, whose names are appended thereto, signed it some weeks ago, but as I could not hear from Mr. J. S. Bell, a member of the committee, to whom a copy had been sent for approval and signature, a delay was caused in its publication. Mr. Bell, though endorsing the address, has now declined to sign it because of his official position as State Lecturer of the Alliance; and, as chairman of the special committee, with this explanation, and regret for the necessary delay, I give it to the public.

Respectfully,
ED. CHAMBERS SMITH.

Raleigh, N. C., Dec. 5th, 1891.

JAPAN LETTER.

The Chinese Riots—The Typhoon of the Orient—Material and Intellectual Progress in Japan.

For the Observer.]

KOBE, JAPAN, Nov. 14, 1891.

MESSRS. EDS:—Your readers have doubtless heard of the riots in China during the past summer. The object seems to be not so much to murder as to loot the premises of the foreigners, then burn them, and in this way drive out the "foreign devils."

At one place, Wuseuh, two foreigners, one a custom-house officer by the name of Green, and the other an English missionary—both young unmarried men—were cruelly butchered. When the rioters began to collect Mr. Green went to the assistance of the other man, and fought till all the flesh was torn off his hands, but finally fell; hacked dreadfully. The fate of the other was similar. The ladies and children had a narrow escape with their lives. It seemed that the husbands of these two or three ladies were some distance from home, preaching, and these two men were all the foreigners in the city.

Japan is the *sanitarium* of the foreigners in China. This summer there have been a great many over here from that country, many of them driven from their homes by the threats of the rioters. The first objects of the hate of the Chinese seem to be the Roman Catholics, who are not as open and above board as the other missionaries. The Chinese say that the large Catholic schools catch children and kill them to get their livers and eyes of which to make medicine. This story is rife all over China, and, incredible as it may seem to us, is firmly believed by thousands in that vast empire.

The cause of these riots is deep and difficult to get at. It is most generally believed that the mass of the people are opposed to the present Manchurian or Tartar dynasty, and they hope to engage their government in difficulties with foreign powers, and rise in rebellion.

Whether this is true or not, I cannot say. The news reached here yesterday that the Chinese rebellion had again broken out. Every one feels that affairs over there are in a very unsettled state. The latest telegram from the home lands say that Great Britain, France, Germany and America have formed a league to protect that nationals in China.

China is a very hard country to deal with. The people are wiry, cunning and underhanded, and so is the government. The four above-mentioned countries keep a strong navy in Chinese waters, and as soon as a riot begins a gun boat comes up, and a few score of marines will scatter an immense mob. China would not care much if it did get into war with other countries. It has such a dense population, and human life is counted for so little over there, that to kill a few millions would not matter much, but rather give breathing space to the rest. The English government has given notice that blows will soon follow words, if the latter are not heeded.

There is nothing of especial interest going on in this empire. The Diet will convene next month; the Japanese are as much pleased at having a constitutional government as a child with a new toy. Treaty revision is in *statu quo*; the proceedings of the diplomats on that subject are kept profoundly secret. When one reviews the history of Japan, and sees what she has accomplished within the last thirty years—her railroads, telegraph system, postal system, steamers, navy, army, schools, &c.—one cannot repress a feeling of admiration for a people that have made such tremendous strides.

A very strange accident happened in Nagasaki harbor a few weeks ago. An English barque had taken off her cargo and all her ballast. The weather was fine and the sea perfectly quiet. She was fastened to her buoy, and a number of men were washing her sides, when all at once, without warning, she lost her equilibrium, and her keel came up. Everybody on board was washed into the sea, and, as she filled with water and sank, some were drawn down with her. Some boats went to the rescue, and all were saved except the captain's wife and second officer.

This part of Japan has been visited by three typhoons this fall. One on the 16th of August did a good deal of damage to that part of the city on the water, and to the shipping in the harbor. The Bund—the street on the sea is called "the Bund" throughout the East—was a wreck; immense stones and logs were piled up so as to make it impassable the next day. During the typhoon the lower part of the town was flooded, and the sea came into the lower floor of the "Hirgo" hotel—a large foreign hotel on the Bund. A large ship, the *Helena Richmus*, dragged her anchor and came within a few feet of land. I was told that one could wade all around her. It was thought useless to even try to get her off, but a man here in Kobe took a contract to get her off for $5,000 or $6,000. He accomplished the feat in a few days with machinery. He must have made quite a penny by it. There have been quantities of photographs taken of the wreckage in different parts of the city.

You will notice the new Canadian line between Vancouver, China and Japan is making fast time now. That line has put on three fine steamers just out from England. They are the *Empress of India*, *Empress of China* and *Empress of Japan*. This company is heavily subsidized by the English government, and is running on schedule time. It puts mail from Yokohama in London in twenty days, and makes the trip to Vancouver in twelve or thirteen days. The ship I came over in last fall, *The China*, can make as good speed. The company limits her to seventy tons of coal per day, and she works only half her engines.

I was exceedingly sorry to see by a recent issue of the FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER that there was to be a *public* hanging in Moore county, N. C. Such things are a disgrace to any county or State. The possible good—if there be any—is far outweighed by the harm it must do in pandering to the vitiated taste of those who wish to witness such things. A great part of the civilized world has very erroneous ideas, anyway, about the southern part of the United States, and when they read of such a thing as a *public* hanging they are confirmed in their belief. I, myself, have heard and read many things that raised my ire. Even in Japan, where hanging is the capital punishment, such a thing is unknown.

I have lived for nearly five years very near the penitentiary, yet never have heard the slightest hint of a hanging, though I know men were hung there, as I heard afterward. I hope the day is not far distant when the public, led by the press, will frown down on such disgraces, and they will become things of the past.

L. L. G.

Methodist Conference Appointments.

FAYETTEVILLE DISTRICT.

J. T. Gibbs, Presiding Elder.
Fayetteville—Hay Street and Campbell ton Mission, W. H. Moore and John Martin.
Cumberland Circuit—J. D. Bundy.
Cokesbury Circuit—Philip Greening.
Sampson Circuit—A. J. Parker.
Lillington Circuit—Michael Bradshaw.
Buckhorn Circuit—Erskine Peke; I. W. Avent, supernumerary.
Cape Fear Circuit—W. S. Chaffin.
Pittsboro Circuit—N. E. Coltrane.
Haw River Circuit—L. L. Johnson.
Deep River Circuit—H. M. Jackson.
Siler City Circuit—Supplied by J. R. Newlin.
Carthage Circuit—J. A. Hornaday.
Manly Circuit—W. J. Crowsen.
Jonesboro Circuit—John E. Thompson.

ROCKINGHAM DISTRICT.

M. L. Wood, Presiding Elder.
Rockingham Station—W. B. Doub.
Rockingham Circuit—H. S. Stamey.
Richmond Circuit—E. B. Wilcox.
Mount Gilead Circuit—G. B. Perry.
Pekin Circuit—L. S. Etheridge.
Prospect Circuit—Supplied by J. F. Frizzle.
Ashbury Circuit—D. A. Futrell.
St. John's Station—R. J. Moorman.
Maxton and Caledonia—S. V. Hoyle.
Maxton Circuit—A. D. Betts.
Lumberton Circuit—F. B. McCall.
Robeson Circuit—N. M. Jurney; R. W. Townsend, supernumerary.

WILMINGTON DISTRICT.

F. D. Swindell, Presiding Elder.
Wilmington—Grace Church, W. C. Norman.
Wilmington—Fifth Street, L. L. Nash.
Wilmington—Bladen Street, C. W. Smith.
Wilmington—Market Street—E. C. Sell.
Brunswick Circuit—J. B. Thompson.
Whiteville Circuit—W. B. Forbes.
Waccamaw Circuit—Supplied by J. M. Marlowe.
Southport Station—C. P. Jerome.
Carver's Creek Circuit—Daniel Reid.
Scott's Hill Circuit—H. B. Anderson.
Clinton Circuit—J. M. Ashby.
Kenansville Circuit—A. R. Raven.
Magnolia Circuit—R. L. Warlick.
Brunswick Mission—T. J. Browning.
Onslow Circuit—J. L. Keen.
Bladen Circuit—D. C. Geddie.
Elizabeth Circuit—W. H. Townsend.

WILSON DISTRICT.

G. A. Oglesby, Presiding Elder.
Wilson Station—J. H. Cordon.
Spring Hope Circuit—Supplied by J. T. B. Hoover.
Nashville Circuit—L. N Chaffin.
Rocky Mount—J. O. Guthrie.
Battleboro and Whitakers—G. T. Simmons.
Tarboro Station and Mission—D. H. Tuttle, J. C. McCall.
Bethel Circuit—J. C. Jones.
Williamston and Hamilton—G. G. Harley.
South Edgecombe Circuit—E. C. Glenn.
Fremont Circuit—W. W. Rose.
Kenly Circuit—D. A. Watkins.
Smithfield Circuit—W. H. Puckett.
Dunn Circuit—J. D. Pegram.
Newton Grove Circuit—J. F. Marcy.
Clayton Circuit—J. J. Barker.

Horrible Accident.

Durham Sun.]

Durham was terribly shocked this morning when it was learned that a most horrible accident had occurred, near 9 o'clock, at the prize house of B. L. Duke, which is being fitted up for H. J. Bass & Co., corner of Morgan and Duke streets.

The firm is putting in a boiler and drying machinery. The boiler has been placed at the north end of the house, in a brick furnace. This morning five workmen were upon a scaffold, built around the sheet-iron smoke-stack, fifty feet in height, placing it in position, and fastening the guy rods.

It was about 8:45 o'clock this morning when the scaffold gave way, and, with the smoke-stack, fell its full length outward from the house, carrying with it five men who were at work upon it at the time. The stack was bent in several places, and the scaffold shattered into innumerable pieces, yet it all lay in a line, with the workmen buried in among the broken timbers and more or less under the iron stack.

W. F. Remington, the foreman, was taken from under the stack and timbers with one leg broken and his face cut and disfigured. He lived but a short time—dying at 9:42 o'clock.

J. W. Williams was mashed in a dreadful manner, and he was taken from beneath the stack. He was unconscious and lived until 10:42 o'clock, when he expired.

D. C. Godwin's injuries were principally internal.

Bob Hudgins was cut under the chin and his nervous system received a severe shock which has prostrated him, and the effect had not been ascertained when our reporter visited the scene.

Rich Blalock was the only one out of the five that escaped without serious injury. As the scaffold started to fall, we are told that he straddled the smoke-stack, and slipped down with it on the upper side.

COL. W. F. FRENCH,
Of Lumberton, of counsel for the defense in the McDougald trial.

Fifty-Second Congress.

WASHINGTON, December 7.—In defiance of the rain which prevailed from early morning until about noon, when there was a slight clearing up of the weather, the Senate galleries were crowded with spectators eager to witness the opening of the 52d Congress.

The Vice-President took the chair, and the session was opened with prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. J. G. Butler. The Vice President welcomed the Senators to a resumption of their official duties and called the Senate to order.

The Vice-President laid before the Senate the credentials of the Senators, and letters of resignation received by him during the recess. Those papers were read, the first being the letter of resignation of Senator Reagan, of Texas, and the appointment by the Governor of that State of Mr. Chilton in his stead. The next credentials read were those of Mr. Felton, of California, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Hearst, and the next were the resignation of Mr. Edmunds, of Vermont, and the appointment of Mr. Proctor in his stead. The next credentials read were those of Messrs. Call and Davidson, each claiming to be Senator from Florida.

Mr. Hoar moved that the Committee on Privileges snd Elections be directed to inquire into and report upon the circumstances and validity of the appointment of Mr. Chilton from the State of Texas. Agreed to.

The name of Mr. Hill, Senator-elect from New York, was not printed on the list of Senators nor were his credentials presented. Only four members were absent—Jones, of Nevada, Jones, of Arkansas, Stanford and Vance. Messrs. Sherman and Harris were appointed members of the Joint Committee to notify the President that Congress had assembled and awaited communications from him.

Resolutions were offered and agreed to, fixing noon as the daily hour of meeting.

At 1.03 the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, the question of seating Call or Davidson, of Florida, and Dubois, of Idaho, going over.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

A heavy rain-storm which visited the city at his morning had little effect in dampening the ardor of persons desirous of witnessing the opening of the 52nd Congress.

As the clocks of the city chimed the hour of noon Clerk McPherson ascended to the clerk's desk and called the House to order. Not since the 44th Congress has any hold-over clerk in performing a similar duty faced so many new workers in the legislative field. The Clerk immediately proceeded to call the roll.

As Mr. Reed responded to his name his Republican colleagues gave him a round of applause. There was a great deal of noise in the hall, and it was with difficulty that the Clerk could record responses. The candidates for the Speakership wandered through the chamber, and greeted their friends, while much amusement was caused by a merry conference held by McMillin, Hatch and Springer in front of the Speaker's desk.

The Clerk announced the presence of 326 members. The House immediately, on motion of Holman, of Indiana, adjourned to meet at noon to-morrow.

Crisp will be Speaker.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7. The Democratic caucus convened at ten o'clock this morning and at once commenced balloting for a candidate for Speaker. Two ballots were taken, the 18th and the 19th, showing no change in the vote from Saturday night. An adjournment was taken until 2 P. M., to enable the members to be present at the convening of the House at 12 o'clock. Upon re-assembling at 2 o'clock balloting was resumed, and on the 21st ballot Crisp received 94 votes, Mills 91, McMillin 19, Springer 17, Hatch 5 and Stevens 1. On the 23d ballot Hatch withdrew from the contest and stood for Crisp, thereby making the numbers of votes 228 and those necessary to a choice 115 votes. There were only slight changes until the 26th ballot which resulted: Crisp 101, Mills 95, Springer 12, McMillin 19, Stevens 1. A recess was taken until 8 P. M. After recess there were no changes in the result of the ballots until the 28th ballot, when Crisp received 103, Mills 96, Springer 8, McMillin 19. After the 29th ballot McMillin withdrew, and Crisp was nominated on the 30th ballot, the vote standing Crisp 119, Mills 105, and Springer 4.

Judge Crisp is the member from the Third District of Georgia. Though not advanced in years, this is his fifth term in Congress. He was born in Sheffield, England, early in 1845, of American parents. The same year he was brought to Georgia, where he was educated. He fought in the Confederate army with the rank of lieutenant, was taken prisoner and incarcerated in Fort Delaware. After his release, in 1865, he read law in Schley county, Georgia, where, at Ellaville, he opened an office for practice. Subsequently he served in a local court as Solicitor-General, and in June, 1877, was appointed Judge of the Supreme Court of the Southwestern Judicial circuit. He was elected to that office the next year and again in 1880. In 1882 he resigned in order to become a candidate for Congress, of which he is a leading member.

Snow House-top Deep.

CHICAGO, Ill., December 5.—According to reports from the Northwest the blizzard of the past two days is still raging. A special from St. Paul says:

With but one exception, every railroad running into St. Paul from the west and northwest reports that its train was either greatly delayed or tied up on the Northwestern, and that Milwaukee has trains tied up in the South. The Great Northern and Northern Pacific have trains strung all along their lines at St. Paul from Madan and Winnipeg to Jamestown and Morehead. Spur lines, too, are having a hard time of it, and, owing to the heavy winds, the snow-ploughs are making but little headway.

A report from Northfield, Minn., says the blinding-snow-storm was drifting by the wind that blew at a velocity of 40 miles an hour. The thermometer dropped 40 degrees in the house.

Ellendale, North Dakota, reports that the storm has raged for 48 hours, during which time over six feet of snow has fallen. The snow is so badly drifted that all railway traffic is stopped. Cattle are said to suffer badly.

Another dispatch from Ghafton, North Dakota, says the blizzard rages with unabated force. The snow, in many places, has drifted until it has reached the house-tops. All trains have been stopped completely.

At Jamestown, North Dakota, the fall of snow is the heaviest for three years. Much suffering is reported among live stock.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. | NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COME TO

WILLIAMS'S

BIG RACKET STORE,

And See our Large and Elegant Display of

FINE HOLIDAY GOODS.

Christmas Presents

FOR ALL!

Dolls of all kinds, from 1c. upwards.

Toys of all kinds, from 5c. upwards.

Children's Books, all kinds, from 5c. upwards.

Handsome Jewelry,

Photograph and Autograph Albums

Picture Frames, Toilet and Manicure Sets,

Fancy Stationery and Perfumery,

GAMES,

Books of all kinds, bound in cloth, only 25c.

Novels by all the standard authors, only 10c.,

Oil Paintings, only 75c.,

AND NEW, USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL ART NOVELTIES IN LARGE VARIETY AT PRICES SURE TO PLEASE.

Our Georgeous Display of Ladies' and Gents' Jewelry,

IN BEAUTIFUL AND UNIQUE DESIGNS, CANNOT BE EXCELLED, AT PRICES EXTREMELY LOW.

OUR SILK HANDKERCHIEFS

ARE SO CHEAP THEY SELL THEMSELVES.

Call and Save Money by Purchasing your Holiday Presents at

Williams's Racket Store.

December 10, 1891.

BISSELL'S GRAND RAPIDS

"What will be my Christmas present? I need a Bissell Carpet Sweeper"

Carpet Sweeper

"My wife will smile" when she sees this Bissell Carpet Sweeper

∴ Is the Housewife's Christmas Present ∴

For there is not a housewife but will appreciate such a handsome, perfect sweeper—one of the latest and finest of the Bissells. It will save in labor and back-aches and carpets save in dust, dirt and drudgery; save in that which is most disagreeable in housework.

'Tis the best carpet sweeper yet produced by modern genius.

We have a number of new finishes to select from.

We have also an elegant line of FANCY ROCKERS, TABLES, &c., suitable for Christmas presents.

TO MERCHANTS—We have a fine lot of OFFICE DESKS, including curtain and flat-tops, which we have concluded to put on the market *at cost*, as we are badly crowded for room, and we need this space for quicker moving goods.

Fayetteville, Dec. 10, 1891

S. SHEETZ & SONS.

COTTON IS ON THE JUMP,

—BUT—

Furniture is Marked Down.

Our Entire Elegant Display of all Classes of

FURNITURE

—IS NOW OFFERED AT PRICES WHICH DEFY COMPETITION.—

We will not be undersold at home or abroad. Don't fail to see our immense stock; it will please you and save you money.

ROYALL & BORDEN,

Manufacturers of Mattresses and Chairs,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Furniture,

S. E. CORNER MARKET SQUARE,

Oct. 15, 1891. **Fayetteville, N. C.**

McCLURE & GRENAMYER,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

SASH, DOORS AND BLINDS, BEDSTEADS, ETC.

WE ARE NOW READY TO OFFER TO THE TRADE A

FULL LINE

of house-building material, sash, doors, blinds, mouldings, easings, scroll-work, turned-work, flooring, ceiling, wainscoting and rough lumber.

July 30—6m. Orders promptly filled.

Winburn, the Photographer!

In this portion of the State Winburn is the LEADING PHOTOGRAPHER.

A High Grade of Work at a Reasonable Price.

Callery on Person Street, about fifty yards east of Market Square.

Oct. 15, 1891.—tf

FOR SALE.

One Hookwalter Engine and Boiler complete, 6-horse-power; one Circular Saw Frame and Mandrill, and five saws of the following sizes: 32 inch, 28 inch, 21½ inch, 10 inch and 12 inch; Belting, Shafting etc. Also Portable Grist Mill. Apply to

A. G. BRADY,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Oct. 15, 1891—tf

OBSERVER

FAYETTEVILLE N. C.

Published Every Thursday at 19 Green Street (Observer Building.)

THURSDAY.....DECEMBER 10, 1891.

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☞ No name entered without payment, and no paper sent after expiration of time paid for.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Advertisements will be inserted for $1.00 per square (one inch) for the first and fifty cents for each subsequent publication. Four weeks constitute a month. Contracts for advertising for any space or time may be made at the office of the OBSERVER, or by correspondence.

☞ The Editors of this paper will in no wise be responsible for the views expressed by correspondents.

☞ All announcements and recommendations of candidates for office, whether in the shape of communications or otherwise, will be charged as advertisements.

TOWN AND COUNTY.

Triple Birth.

The birth of three male children—the mother a colored woman named —actually occurred in Campbellton last week. The birth was premature.

Sea Island Cotton.

Mr. Jno. K. McDonald, of 71st township, has shown us a stalk, or, rather, tree (for it is about ten feet high) of cotton grown from Sea Island seed—of very beautiful, long, silky staple.

Hymeneal.

Mr. J. W. Tomlinson and Misss Rosa McIver were united in marriage on Wednesday evening, 25th ult., in the parlor of the Baptist Parsonage, Rev. W. B. Oliver performing the ceremony. Both have many warm friends in the community, with whom we join in cordial wishes for their happiness.

Entirely Successful.

We are glad to know that Wilmington's "Welcome Week" was attended with the most gratifying success, creditably illustrating the enterprise and good taste of its citizens, and delightfully emphasizing its wonted generous hospitality. The Fayetteville people who went down were, without exception, delighted with all that they saw and enjoyed during their trip.

Derailment.

As the north-bound train from Bennettsville, on the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway, was pulling into the depot last Monday afternoon, and when about what used to be called "Curtis's Field," a difficulty in the working of the switch occasioned something of a wreck. The locomotive took one track, and the rest of the train took, or attempted to take, another. The baggage-car was overturned, the second-class car careened over on the side, and the passengers were pretty well shaken up, though fortunately no one was injured.

The train bound south had already passed on, and before the next day's traffic and travel a force of workmen had removed the wreckage.

Most Delightfully Entertained.

Not a large but most congenial party of friends assembled in the beautiful parlors of the residence of Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Slocomb, on Dick street, on Friday evening, 4th inst., to greet Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Taylor, recently united in marriage, and tender to them cordial wishes for their future happiness.

Amid the elegant surroundings of this pleasant abode the guest is bidden to the enjoyment of an easy and unostentatious hospitality which introduces him to not only the culture of the drawing-room but to the warmth and heartiness of happy home life. The evening was spent in agreeable converse, with here and there tables surrounded by votaries of whist and euchre, and the supper-room was a charming combination of lovely tints and softened light—a potent appeal to the æsthetic taste, while the grosser material senses found keen enjoyment in the profuse and dainty board.

An Indignation Meeting.

A hand-bill has been in circulation here within the past few days of which the following is a copy:

CITIZEN'S MEETING.

The citizens of Robeson county are called to meet in Red Springs on Friday, December 11th, 1891, to take action in the matter of the great outrage to society in the acquittal of Daniel A. McDougald, guilty of the murder of his uncle, Simeon Conoley, tried at the recent term of Cumberland Superior Court.

A mass-meeting is called to express the indignation of the people generally as to the manner in which the jury was obtained, and to publish to the world the conduct of all whose action in the matter of acquittal deserves the severe censure of all honorable citizens. Come one, come all! Meeting will be called to order at 12 o'clock M. MANY CITIZENS.

We can not help thinking that such action on the part of our neighbors will be unfair and unwarranted, and we hope, nay, we believe, that it will not be approved by the majority of the good people of Robeson county.

List of Letters.

Following is the list of unclaimed letters remaining in the Fayetteville postoffice December 7th, 1891:

E. W. Armstrong, Walsea Bland, C. C. Bell, C. B. Bethea, Robt. Bell, Evander Barnett, Calvin Carver, Mary L. Covington, W. H. Colly, Esq., B. F. Duke, Mary Edwards, Birtley Evans, Dr. George Everington, Jacob Elliott, Nathan Elliott, M. N. Elliott, Dr. B. Faison, Willie S. Frost, James Harris, Sarah Harris, L. M. Hall, W. C. Holland, Walter Hayes, David Jatterson, Col. H. P. Johnson, Tom Joiner, W. B. Kidd, Loing Bros., Eliza Mainer, Jas. S. Mille, M. J. Myers, Mrs. E. A. McKethan, Hector McLean, Martha McGougan, Mosura Nicolson, T. Ogaira, W. H. Oope, E. M. Powers, W. M. Rose, W. F. Robertson, Chas. N. Smith, W. H. H. Wader, Carolina Walden, J. J. Webbs, Rosa B. Williams, P. C. Young.

Persons calling for above letters will say advertised. D. F. WEMYSS, P. M.

MR. JNO. D. SHAW, JR.,
Of Laurinburg of counsel for the defense in the McDougald trial.

HON. ALFRED ROWLAND,
Of Lumberton, of counsel for the prosecution in the McDougald trial.

An Unkind Imputation.

We can heartily sympathize with and share in the intense anxiety of all good citizens—especially all good citizens of Robeson county—to see punishment meted out for the brutal murder of Simeon Conoley; but we are surprised that so fair-minded a man as the editor of the *Farmer and Scottish Chief* should permit his indignant clamor for justice to betray him into glaring injustice. In the last issue of his paper he says:

The intimation was given out two weeks before the court met that a jury would be had that would acquit, and the result in the face of the damning evidence of guilt is not so surprising since the day the jury was empanneled.

However our contemporary may regard "Cumberland juries," the twelve men who rendered a verdict in the McDougald case are considered good citizens up this way—the majority of them members of the agricultural order to which the editor of the *Farmer and Scottish Chief* belongs—and the implied charge is very grave that they went into the jury-box prejudging the issue, and staining their souls with perjury in the presence of a solemn duty. If their utterance, through their foreman, of "not guilty" was "in the face of the damning evidence" a rebuke should have come from the judge on the bench at the time; but, so long as trial by jury is the last resort in the investigation of a capital felony, it is somewhat dangerous to attack the maturely-considered action of twelve men sworn to decide "according to the law and the evidence."

Not all, but undoubtedly a great many, of those who kept pace with the proceedings in the McDougald trial leaned most positively to the opinion that the defendant was guilty; but, with the final result, they concluded that the testimony had not impressed the minds of the jury with a conviction of that guilt beyond an anxious and reasonable doubt:—certainly they did not charge that the dozen sworn men were duly impanneled and placed in the box "to acquit."

Religious Notes.

Rev. Dr. W. H. Moore was too seriously indisposed to fill his pulpit last Sunday, but services were conducted by Rev. E. C. Sell, who drew effective christian lessons from the story of Ruth's devotion to Naomi. Mr. Sell, by the appointment of last Conference, takes the pastorate of Wilmington Market Street Methodist Church; and, while this community will regret losing him, we congratulate him on the enlarged field of usefulness to which he has been assigned. The music at Hay Street Methodist Chrch on Sunday morning was very fine, the selection rendered at the offertory being especially beautiful.

Sunday evening's services at St John's Episcopal Church were very interesting, the rector, Rev. Thos. Atkinson, finding matter for edifying reflection in the rebuke given by the Saviour, shortly before He was carried to the judgment-seat of Pilate, to the act of Peter in drawing his sword upon the servant of the high priest. The discourse possibly did not occupy more than twenty-five minutes, but it was very well-rounded, very forcible, very complete. In our judgment there is hardly a better test of merit in the pulpit than the ability to compass a subject in something less than a seemingly interminable homily of fifty or sixty minutes. Not every man has his intellectual faculties so well in hand as to be able to give a finished sermon in the space of half an hour.

With a very impressive sermon from Rev. W. B. Oliver on Sunday morning, the congregation of the 1st Baptist Church closed the consecrated services of the Lord's Day with a very interesting and instructive Bible reading, conducted by the pastor, at night.

We are glad to know that Rev. E. W. Smith, the former beloved pastor of Westminster Presbyterian Chapel in Greensboro, now engaged in evangelistic work, is expected to spend some days in the city, the guest of Dr. and Mrs. J. A. Hodges, and will occupy the pulpit of the Presbyterian Church next Sunday.

Rev. Yan Phou Lee delivered an entertaining lecture in the Presbyterian Church last Sunday afternoon on "Missionary Work in China."

Obituary.

Mrs. Pauline W. Thornton, wife of Mr. Frank W. Thornton, departed this life on the night of the 7th inst., after a long period of ill-health. The Lord had chastened her with long suffering, which she bore throughout with exemplary resignation—amid all displaying beautifully the virtues of the kind friend, devoted mother and loving wife. The funeral services took place at 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon from Hay Street Methodist Church, Rev. J. T. Gibbs, Presiding Elder of the District, who had been summoned by telegraph, officiating on account of the sickness of the pastor, Rev. Dr. W. H. Moore.

Mrs. Elmira McKay Phillips died in this city on the night of the 29th ult., aged 63 years. She had been a great physical sufferer for years, for the past four years helpless from paralysis, and met the end with the peace given of that piety of which she had been a living exponent since early womanhood. The funeral services, conducted by Rev. W. B Oliver, the pastor, took place from the 1st Baptist Church on the afternoon of the 1st inst.

Died suddenly on Monday, 7th inst., Mrs. J. W. Maultsby, daughter of the late Jno. S. Maultsby. She was a consistent member of Hay Street Methodist Church, from which the funeral services took place on Tuesday morning, Revs. W. B. Oliver and E. C. Sell officiating.

Didn't "Retire to his Virtuous Couch."

On Tuesday night Mr. Daniel McKethan, of Quewhiffle township, was in town, and went to the Hotel LaFayette to spend an hour or so. In the lobby he met a young man—whom he describes as apparently from 20 to 25 years of age, of not quite medium height, rather thin-faced, and wearing a light-brown overcoat—who made himself quite agreeable. The two spent some time together pleasantly, and finally the stranger proposed to Mr. McKethan that they seek a lodging at the boarding-house of Mr. M. Maxwell on Mumford street—a place which the former professed to know.

Arriving there, they were shown to a room by Mr. Maxwell, and went to bed to woo "the balmy," as "Dick Swiveller" would poetically say; to court "blessed sleep: sleep, that knits up the raveled sleave of care"—that is, Mr. McKethan did, but with his companion, "on the contrary, far different," to quote the lamented Artemus Ward—he was otherwise engaged. When Mr. McKethan awoke away before day his new-found friend was gone, and so was his victim's money to the amount of about $40: seven $5 bills and $5 in specie.

Mr. Maxwell was summoned, who, it appeared, knew nothing of the stranger, and had never before had him at his house, and the two set out to track the thief, if possible. It was at about the hour of the departure of the through freight on the Cape Fear Yadkin & Valley Railway, but inquiry showed that but one passenger had left thereon, who did not correspond to the description of the man.

The police are confident that they know the perpetrator of the robbery; but, both to subserve the ends of justice and to avoid the possibility of doing an injustice in advance of an investigation, we withhold the name of the suspected person.

Commissioners' Court.

The county commissioners met in regular session on Monday last, with a full board present.

James Scroggins, of Rockfish township, was relieved of poll-tax on account of error.

The tax-list of Jeanette Ray, of Quewhiffle township, was ordered corrected.

The tax-list of Cogdell Bros., in Cedar Creek township, was ordered corrected.

Mattie Williams, of 71st township, was relieved of tax on $50 personal property.

The tax-lists of J. F. Bobbitt, of Rockfish township, and C. W. Broadfoot, of Cross Creek township, were ordered corrected.

H. L. Hall, Register of Deeds, and E. M. Waddill, constable, tendered their official bonds, which were accepted and ordered recorded.

On motion, it was ordered that all officers who have failed to make their bonds be allowed till 1st Monday in January to file the same.

It was ordered that the bridge over Little River, at McBryde & Hodges's Mill, be declared a public bridge; *provided* that the petitioners put the said bridge in good repair, and W. J. Buie and D. B. Gillis were appointed a committee to examine said bridge, and report to next meeting of the board.

The complaint of B. R. Taylor, in behalf of himself and other tax-payers of Cross Creek township, was presented by H. L. Cook, Esq., attorney, which was heard, and the complaint ordered recorded.

The report of the Grand Jury was received, read and ordered filed.

John B. Troy, Treasurer, submitted his annual report, which was examined and ordered filed.

After auditing sundry bills the board adjourned.

People and Their Movements.

It gives us pleasure to know that Rev. Dr. W. H. Moore, who has been confined to the house by sickness, hopes to be well enough to fill his pulpit next Snuday.

Rev. Mr. McManaway, of Charlotte, corresponding editor of the *Baptist*, spent a day or two here last week. We are glad to know that he was much pleased with Fayetteville.

We received a pleasand call this week form Mr. J. W. Cobb, of Lumber Bridge, whom we are always glad to see and have a talk with. Mr. Cobb was one of the passengers on the incoming train derailed last Monday evening, and, standing in the aisle at the time of the accident, was thrown violently against one of the seats, but was not hurt.

The Work Goes Rapidly On.

A large force of convicts is now at work laying the track on this end of the southern extension of the Atlantic Coast Line R. R., and about one mile a day is completed, when the weather admits of full time being made. It is expected that the through trains will be running north and south by the middle of next month or the 1st of February.

Fall into Line.

Join the great procession! It marches to victory! It knows no defeat! Inscribed on its banners is the inspiring battle-cry, "Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery." Its line of march extends across the continent and around the world! A happy illustration of the popularity and success of this world-famed remedy. Tis everywhere relieving pain, inspiring hope, curing disease! For all blood disorders it is acknowledged the safest, the most thorough, the best! The liver and kidneys respond at once to the invigorating touch; through them the whole system is cleansed and built up anew.

If you are sick, indisposed, debilitated, weak, suffering from malarious or other poisons, you'll find the "Golden Medical Discovery" the remedy *par excellence* to restore you.

SHILOH'S CATARRH REMEDY.—A marvelous cure for Catarrh, Diphtheria, Canker mouth, and Headache. With each bottle there is an ingenious nasal Injector for the more successful treatment of these complaints without extra charge. Price 50c. Sold by A. J. Cook & Co.

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT.

HOPE MILLS LODGE, I. O. O. F., No. 23,
HOPE MILLS, N. C., Nov. 23, 1891.

WHEREAS: The Great Ruler of the universe has removed from our midst our esteemed friend and brother, J. W. HALL;

Resolved, 1st, That while we bow in humble reverence at this sad dispensation of an allwise God, yet we feel that we may be permitted to express our heartfelt sympathy for his bereaved widow in the great and irreparable loss she has sustained by reason of his death in the prime of a vigorous manhood.

Resolved, 2nd, That in the death of our brother, J. W. Hall, this Lodge has sustained a loss which is keenly felt—one who had endeared himself to the hearts of all the members of this Lodge by his warm heart and genial disposition and sympathy for those in distress, and one who was devoted to the principles of our order and faithful to every trust.

Resolved, 3rd, That in testimony of our regard for the memory of our departed brother these resolutions be spread upon the minute book of our Lodge, and a copy be sent to the FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER and *North Carolina Baptist*, with a request that they be published, and a copy be sent to the widow of our lamented brother.

JOHN CULBRETH,
JAMES B. DRIVER,
J. M. MCRAE,
W. D. MCBRIE,
O. L. JOHNSON,
Committee.

TIME OF HOLDING COURT

In the Twelve Districts of the State.

FIRST DISTRICT.

Spring—Judge Bryan.
Fall—Judge Brown.
Beaufort—‡Feb 16, May 25, Nov 30.
Currituck—March 2, Sept 7.
Camden—March 10, Sept 23.
Pasquotank—March 16, Sept 21.
Perquimans—March 23, Sept 28.
Chowan—March 30, Oct 5.
Gates—April 6, Oct 12.
Hertford—April 13, Oct 19.
Washington—April 20, Oct 26.
Tyrrell—April 27, Nov 2.
Dare—May 4, Nov. 9.
Hyde—May 11, Nov 16.
Pamlico—May 18, Nov 23.

SECOND DISTRICT.

Spring—Judge Connor.
Fall—Judge Bryan.
Halifax—†March 2, May 12, ‡Nov 16,
Northampton—‡Jan 19, March 30, Oct 5.
Bertie—Feb 2, April 27, Nov 2.
Craven—†Feb 9, May 25, Nov 30.
Warren—March 16, Sept 21.
Edgecombe—April 13, Oct 19.

THIRD DISTRICT.

Spring—Judge Whitaker.
Fall—Judge Connor.
Pitt—Jan 5, March 16, †June 8, Sept 21.
Franklin—Jan 11, April 13, Nov 6.
Wilson—‡Feb 2, June 1, Nov 2.
Vance—Feb 16, May 18, Oct 19.
Martin—March 2, Sept 7, Dec 7.
Nash—April 27, Nov 23.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Spring—Judge Winston.
Fall—Judge Whitaker.
Wake—*Jan 5, †Feb 28, *March 28, †April 21, *July 9, †Aug 27, *Sept 28, †Oct 26.
Wayne—Jan 19, March 10, April 13, Sept 14, Oct 19.
Harnett—Feb 2, Aug 10, Nov 30.
Johnston—Feb 9, Aug 17, Nov 16.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

Spring—Judge Boykin.
Fall—Judge Winston.
Durham—Jan 12, Mar 23, June 1, Oct 19.
Granville—Jan 26, Apr 20, July 27, Nov 30.
Chatham—Feb 9, May 4, Oct 5.
Guilford—Feb 16, May 25, Aug 31, Dec 14.
Alamance—March 2, May 18, Nov 2.
Orange—March 16, Aug 10, Nov 9.
Caswell—April 6, Aug 17, Nov 16.
Person—April 13, Aug 24, Nov 23.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

Spring—Judge McIver.
Fall—Judge Boykin.
Pender—March 9, Sept 14.
New Hanover—†Jan 19, †Apr 13, †Sep 28.
Lenoir—Feb 2, Aug 24, Nov 16.
Duplin—Feb 9, Aug 3, Nov 30.
Sampson—†Feb 23, April 27, Oct 12, Dec 14.
Carteret—March 16, Oct 26.
Jones—March 23, Nov 2.
Onslow—March 30, Nov 9.
Greene—March 30, Oct 5.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

Spring—Judge Armfield.
Fall—Judge McIver.
Columbus—Jan 12, March 30, Aug 3.
Anson—*Jan 5, †April 27, *Sept 7, †Nov 30.
Cumberland—Jan 19, †May 4, July 27, †Nov 16.
Robeson—Jan 26, *May 18, Oct 5.
Richmond—Feb 9, June 1, Sept 21, Dec 7.
Bladen—March 16, Oct 26.
Brunswick—April 16, Sept 14.
Moore—March 2, Aug 11, Nov 2.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

Spring—Judge Graves.
Fall—Judge Armfield.
Cabarrus—†Jan 26, April 27, Nov 2.
Iredell—Feb 2, May 18, Aug 10, Nov 9.
Rowan—Feb 16, May 4, Aug 24, Nov 23.
Davidson—March 2, Sept 7, †Dec 7.
Randolph—March 16, Sept 21.
Montgomery—March 30, Oct 5.
Stanly—April 6, Oct 19.

NINTH DISTRICT.

Spring—Judge Bynum.
Fall—Judge Graves.
Rockingham—Jan 19, July 27, Nov 9.
Forsyth—Feb 2, May 18, Oct 26.
Yadkin—Feb 10, Sept 28.
Wilkes—March 2, Sept 14.
Alleghany—March 16, Sept 7.
Davie—March 30, Oct 12.
Stokes—April 13, Aug 10, Nov 16.
Surry—April 20, Aug 24, Nov 23.

TENTH DISTRICT.

Spring—Judge Hoke.
Fall—Judge Bynum.
Henderson: Feb 9, July 20.
Burke: March 2, Aug 10.
Caldwell: March 16, Sept 7.
Ashe: March 23, May 25, Aug 24.
Watauga: April 16, Aug 31.
Mitchell—April 13, Sept 14.
Yancey—April 27, Sept 20.
McDowell—May 11, Oct 12.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

Spring—Judge Merrimon.
Fall—Judge Hoke.
Catawba—Jan 12, July 20.
Alexander—Jan 26, Aug 3.
Union—*Feb 9, †Feb 16, *Sep 21, †Sep 28.
Mecklenburg—†Feb 23, *Aug 31,
Gaston—March 11, Oct 12.
Lincoln—March 30, Oct 5.
Cleveland—April 6, Aug 10, Oct 27.
Rutherford—April 20, Nov 2.
Polk—May 4, Nov 16.

TWELFTH DISTRICT

Spring—Judge Brown.
Fall—Judge Merrimon.
Madison: Feb 23, Aug 3, †Nov 23.
Buncombe: †March 10, †Aug 17, †Dec 7.
Transylvania: March 30, Sept 7.
Haywood: April 6, Sept 14.
Jackson: April 12, Sept 28.
Macon: May 4, Oct 5.
Clay: May 11, Oct 12.
Cherokee: May 18, Oct 19.
Graham: June 1, Nov 2.
Swain: June 8, Nov 9.

* For criminal cases.
† For civil cases alone.
‡ For civil cases alone except in jail cases.

The correctness of the maxim "nothing succeeds like success" is well exemplified in Ayer's Sarsaparilla. The most successful combination of alteratives and tonics, it always succeeds in curing diseases of the blood, and hence its wonderful popularity.

Jemima's Beau.

Jemima, once she had a beau;
He didn't mind her name, you know,
Although it was so prosy.
She had catarrh, and had it so,
That he at last was forced to go—
The odor was so posy.

If she had been *now* in time, she would have taken Dr Sage's Catarrh Remedy. An offensive breath is most distressing, not only to the person afflicted, if the person has any pride, but to those with whom he or she comes in contact. It is a delicate matter to speak of, but it has parted not only friends but lovers. Bad breath and catarrh are inseparable. Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cures the worst cases, as thousands can testify. $500 reward offered for an incurable case by World's Dispensary Medical Association, Proprietors of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

Ages, Sages and Wages.

If you have a wife and a half-a-dozen daughters, you can keep them all well by very simple means. Let them use Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It is good for women of all ages. You will not need to spend all your wages for it. Those ancient sages, the M. D.'s of a century since, did nothing but dose and bleed their patients. We do better to-day. We use Dr. Pierce's remedies. For womankind, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is simply indispensable. The young girl needs its strengthening help at that critical period when she is blossoming into womanhood. The matron and mother find in it invigoration and relief from the numerous ills which beset their existence. And ladies well advanced in years universally acknowledge the revivifying and restorative effects of this favorite and standard remedy.

Shiloh's Consumption Cure.

This is beyond question the most successful Cough Medicine we have ever sold; a few doses invariably cure the worst cases of Cough, Croup and Bronchitis, while its wonderful success in the cure of Consumption is without a parallel in the history of medicine. Since its first discovery it has been sold on a guarantee, a test which no other medicine can stand. If you have a cough we earnestly ask you to try it. Price 10c., 50c. and $1. If your lungs are sore, chest, or back lame, use Shiloh's Porous Plaster. Sold by A. J. Cook & Co.

Answer this Question.

Why do so many people we see around us seem to prefer to suffer and be made miserable by Indigestion, Constipation, Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Coming up of the Food, Yellow Skin, when for 75c. we will sell them Shiloh's Vitalizer, guaranteed to cure them? Sold by A. J. Cook & Co.

COMMENDABLE.

All claims not consistent with the high character of Syrup of Figs are purposely avoided by the California Fig Syrup Company. It acts gently on the kidneys, liver and bowels, cleansing the system effectually; but it is not a cure-all, and makes no pretensions that every bottle will not substantiate.

A SOUVENIR THIMBLE FREE.

Any lady sending AT ONCE the names and address of ten married lady friends or housekeepers, to whom we can send sample copies of the most charming illustrated ladies' newspaper published to-day, will receive an elegant SOLID SILVER souvenir thimble. The LADIES' PICTORIAL WEEKLY is the handsomest and most entertaining publication of its class, and is becoming universally popular with intelligent ladies in both Canada and the United States. It contains sixteen large pages, same size as *Harper's Bazaar*, most profusely illustrated, and comes each week at only $2.00 a year. If you desire a souvenir thimble send names of those you think would be interested in the LADIES' WEEKLY, and enclose fifteen U. S. 2 cent stamps to cover expense of mailing, etc. FORWARD TO-DAY. Address LADIES' PICTORIAL WEEKLY, Canada Life Building, Toronto, Can. Dec. 3—3t

A Litte Girl's Experience in a Lighthouse.

Mr. and Mrs. Loren Trescott are keepers of the Government Lighthouse at Sand Beach, Mich., and are blessed with a daughter, four years old. Last April she was taken down with Measles, followed with a dreadful Cough and turning into a fever. Doctors at home and at Detroit treated her, but in vain; she grew worse rapidly, until she was a mere "handful of bones." Then she tried Dr. King's New Discovery, and after the use of two and a half bottles was completely cured. They say Dr. King's New Discovery is worth its weight in gold, yet you may get a trial bottle free at B. E. Sedberry & Son's Drug Store.

The First Step.

Perhaps you are run down, can't eat, can't sleep, can't think, can't do anything to your satisfaction, and you wonder what ails you. You should heed the warning; you are taking the first step into Nervous Prostration. You need a Nerve Tonic, and in Electric Bitters you will find the exact remedy for restoring your nervous system to its normal, healthy condition. Surprising results follow the use of this great Nerve Tonic and Alterative. Your appetite returns, good digestion is restored, and the Liver and Kidneys resume healthy action. Try a bottle. Price 50c. at B. E. Sedberry & Son's Drug Store.

A BOON TO THE SICK.

Dr. King's Royal Germetuer is endorsed by Rev. J. B. Hawthorne, pastor First Baptist Church, Atlanta, Ga., who says: "It is a great remedy." Rev. Sam P. Jones says: "I wish every poor suffering wife had access to that medicine." Thousands of others attest its virtues. Fifty gallons are drunk in Atlanta daily, where it is performing remarkable cures. It removes the cause of disease and builds up from the first dose. Send stamp for full particulars, certificates of wonderful cures, etc., to King's Royal Germetuer Co., Atlanta, Ga. IT CURES WHEN ALL ELSE FAILS. Price, $1.50 per concentrated bottle, which makes one gallon of medicine as per directions accompanying each bottle. Can be sent by express C. O. D. if your druggist cannot supply you.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

For Sale by B. E. Sedberry, & Son, Fayetteville, N. C.

WRIGHT'S CAFE

Will be open Sunday from 8 A. M. till 9 P. M.

If you want a nice, comfortable Truss, at a reasonable price, call at HORNE'S DRUG STORE.

☞ No nausea or griping after using Brookfield's Liver and Kidney Pills. For sale by Fayetteville Druggists.

The Hair- and Tooth-brushes, Combs, Soaps, Perfumes and Flavoring Extracts of HORNE'S DRUG STORE will be appreciated if tried.

Carolina Baking Powder is reliable, wholesome and first-class in all respects. HORNE'S.

OYSTERS

On the half-shell, by the peck, or bushel at WRIGHT'S CAFE.

EVERY DAY.

Leave your orders for New River, Lynn Haven Bay, Hampton Bar and Norfolk Oysters at WRIGHT'S CAFE.

Electric Bitters.

This remedy is becoming so well-known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise.—A purer medicine does not exist, and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the Liver and Kidneys, will remove Pimples, Boils, Salt Rheum and other affections caused by impure blood.—Will drive Malaria from the system, and prevent as well as cure all Malarial fevers.—For cure of Headache, Constipation and Indigestion try Electric Bitters.—Entire satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.—Price 50 cts. and $1.00 per bottle, at B. E. Sedberry & Son's Drug Store.

Merit Wins.

We deire to say to our citizens that for years we have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Dr. King's New Life Pills, Bucklen's Arnica Salve and Electric Bitters, and have never handled remedies that sell as well, or that have given such universal satisfaction. We do not hesitate to guarantee them every time, and we stand ready to refund the purchase price, if satisfactory results do not follow their use. These remedies have won their great popularity purely on their merits. B. E. Sedberry & Son, Druggists.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

N. C. BACON—		FODDER,	80
Hog Round,	10	HIDES—	
Sides,	9	Flint—good,	6
Hams,	15	Flint—damaged,	5
WEST. BULK MEATS—		Dry Salt,	7
Sides,	7	Green,	3
Shoulders,	6½	IRON—	
WESTERN BACON—		American,	3
Sides,	9	Swedes,	5 @ 6
Hams,	15	LARD—	
Shoulders,	6½ @ 8	N. Carolina,	11
BAGGING,	@ 7	Western,	9
BEEF—		LEATHER—	
On foot,	3	Upper, country,	35 @ 40
Dressed,	5 @ 6	Sole, Hemlock,	25 @ 27
BEESWAX,	22	Harness, c'ntry,	25 @ 30
BUTTER—		MOLASSES,	25 @ 40
North Carolina,	20 @ 25	NAILS—	
Northern,	30 @ 40	(12d basis),	2.50
COFFEE—		PORK—	
Java,	30	Fresh,	5 @ 6
Rio,	20 @ 00	Mess,	(None.)
COTTON YARN,	85 @ 95	POTATOES—	
COTTON TIES,	1.40	Sweet—new,	40
CHICKENS,	15 @ 25	Irish—o	1.90
EGGS	20	SALT,	95
FLOUR—		SUGARS—	
N. C. Family,	2.75	Coffee,	5
West. Fam.,	5.00 @ 6.00	Granulated,	6
CORN MEAL—	75	SHEETINGS,	5½
GRAIN—		SHUCKS,	50
Corn—new,	60	TALLOW,	5
Oats,	50 @ 55	WOOL,	18
Rye,	125	SPIRITS—	
Peas,	70	Corn Whisky,	175 @ 2.00
HAY—		Rye Whisky,	1.75 @ 3.00
N. Carolina,	40 @ 60	Ap. Brandy,	1.75 @ 3.00
Northern,	90	Peh Brandy,	1.75 @ 3.00

Fayetteville Cotton and Naval Stores Market

Corrected by the Fayetteville Cotton Exchange

Good Middling	7¼
Middling	7
Strict Low Middling	6¾

Turpentine, $2.20 to $2.60 per barrel
NAVAL STORES.—Spirits 29 cents.
Rosin was steady, prices ranging at 1.00.

Wilmington Market.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 8.

COTTON.—Cotton steady, with sales on a basis of 7¼ cents for Middling.

SPIRITS TURPENTIE.—The market steady at 33½ cents per gallon.

TAR—Firm $1.30.

ROSIN.—The market quoted firm at $1.20 per bbl. for Strained and $1.25 cents for Good Strained.

TURPENTINE (Crude) Distillers quote the market firm at $1.90 for Virgin, $1.90 for Yellow Dip and 1.00 for Hard.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

X-MAS.

A. J. PEMBERTON & CO.

More Fully to the Front than Ever.

Having visited the Northern Marts expressly to meet the demands for the eventful day, CHRISTMAS, now come to the front with joyful greetings to young and old. With a Christmas and New Year's Present for every one at

SMALL COST.

JOY TO THE WORLD. WE ARE PREPARED FOR YOU.

Having bought largely for the Retail and Whole sale Trade we have opened up our Toy House in the beautiful large store on Hay street, between Horne's Drug Store and Novinsky Bro.'s Clothing House. A pressing invitation is extended to call and examine our carefully selected

CHRISTMAS STOCK,

embracing everything suggestive of joy and surprise to expectant ones, awaiting the coming of that morn, when joy flashed from Pole to Pole, and the shout exultant rang out from every soul.

To attempt to enumerate would be folly. We simply state we have anything you want, and at figures that will well accord with low price cotton and short crops.

Come One, Come All, Come Large, Come Small.

We charge nothing to show and price our goods! Remember we propose to please and sell.

What you fail to find at our Toy House you will find at our Book and Music House, nearly opposite.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS A SPECIALTY.

A. J. PEMBERTON & CO.

Fayetteville, Dec. 10, 1891.

Fresh and Seasonable Goods

CONSTANTLY ARRIVING.

We cordially invite your personal inspection of them. We claim merit in goods and guarantee prices.

We call special attention to

PRESERVES, JELLIES AND APPLE BUTTER,

MINCE MEAT, &c.,

PREPARED FLOUR, BUCKWHEAT,

AND A THOUSAND OTHER NICE THINGS.

Oysters and Sausage.

A. S. HUSKE, Ag't.

Dec. 12, 1891. tf

TILLINGHAST'S

Crockery Store

is receiving new goods every day in

CHINA, GLASS-WARE, LAMPS, DINNER SETS, TEA SETS, TOILET SETS, AGATE and TIN-WARE, TABLE CUTLERY, SILVER-PLATED SPOONS and FORKS and HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS GENERALLY.

Prices to suit the times.

Oct. 29, 1891. tf

Turpentine Land

FOR SALE.

About 2,100 acres on Crain's Creek and near Cypress Church, known as The Shaw Land.

Also about 250 acres on the north side of Little River, near Monroe's Bridge, adjoining Townsend and others.

Also about 50 acres on south side of Little River, near D. J. Monroe's and about 22 acres adjoining the lands of Rev. D. Fairley and Murchison and others.

N. W. RAY, Att'y for
Heirs of Mrs. Mary Monroe.

Nov. 12, 1891. tf

PARK HOUSE,

OPPOSITE C. F. & Y. V. DEPOT,
Three minutes walk from A. C. L. Depot.

BEST LOCATION IN THE CITY.

Cuisine and Service Unexcelled. Open Fire-Places. Reasonable Rates.

Special attention to the country trade.

MRS. T. G. HALL,

Jan'y 29, 1891—tf

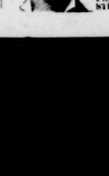
E. A. POE

BRICK AND TILE MANUFACTURER,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

June 25, 1891. tf

$3000 A YEAR! I will take to lively men any fairly intelligent person of either sex, who can read and write and who, after instruction, will work industriously, at their own homes, wherever they live. I will also furnish the situation or employment at which you can earn that amount. No money for me unless successful as above. Easily and quickly learned. I desire but one worker from each district or county. I have already taught and provided with employment a large number, who are making over $3000 a year. It is NEW and SOLID. Full particulars FREE. Address at once, E. C. ALLEN, Box 420, Augusta, Maine.



$5000 A YEAR! I will take to lively men any fairly intelligent person of either sex, who can read and write and who, after instruction, will work industriously, at their own homes, wherever they live. I will also furnish the situation or employment at which you can earn that amount. No money for me unless successful as above. Easily and quickly learned. I desire but one worker from each district or county. I have already taught and provided with employment a large number, who are making over $5000 a year. It is NEW and SOLID. Full particulars FREE. Address at once, STINSON & CO., PORTLAND, MAINE.

CAROLINA

-Machine Company-

WANT TO BUY

:-:SECOND-HAND ENGINES:-:

WRITE THEM DESCRIPTION OF WHAT YOU HAVE FOR SALE.

Works and Office, Fayetteville, N. C.

Respectfully,

W. H. RUSSEL, Treas'r.

November 26, 1891.

November 12, 1891.

HUSKE HARDWARE HOUSE.

Is The Best Cook Stove for the Money.

:-:The New Patron:-:

SOMETHING NEW!

I have just received from the sale of a broken Importing House in New York several cases of

NEW AND STYLISH

Dress Goods,

which are indeed beautiful, and would be cheap at 75 cents, but which I will offer for a few days at the unheard-of price of 50 cents per yard.

Come at once and see them before they are all gone.

FRANK W. THORNTON.

Nov. 12, 1891. tf

A. HOEN & CO.,

LITHOGRAPHERS,

Engravers and Printers,

RICHMOND, VA.,

Execute all orders for

LABELS, SHOWCARDS,

CHECKS, DRAFTS,

LETTERHEADS, CARDS, ETC.,

in neatest and modern style.

Nov. 26, 1891. 3m

H. I. McDUFFIE,

General Insurance Agent,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

—REPRESENTING—

The NIAGARA (Fire) of New York, Organized in 1851. Assets over $2,000,000.
The ORIENT (Fire) of Hartford, CONN., Organized in 1866.

Pimples Blotches and Old Sores

Are entirely removed by P. P. P., Prickly Ash, Poke Root and Potassium, the greatest blood purifier on earth.

Boils, erysipelas, syphilis, rheumatism, scrofula, blood poison, mercurial poison and all other impurities of the Blood are cured by P. P. P.

Randall Pope the retired druggist of Madison, Fla., says: P. P. P. is the best alterative and blood medicine on the market. He being a druggist and having sold all kinds of medicine, his unsolicited testimonial is of great importance to the sick and suffering.

Capt. J. D. Johnston.

To all whom it may concern:—I take great pleasure in testifying to the efficient qualities of the popular remedy for eruptions of the skin known as P. P. P. (Prickly Ash, Poke Root and Potassium). I suffered for several years with an unsightly and disagreeable eruption on my face, and tried various remedies to remove it, none of which accomplished the object until this valuable preparation was resorted to. After taking three bottles, in accordance with directions, I am now entirely cured. J. D. JOHNSTON,
Of the firm of Johnston & Douglas, Savannah, Ga.

Henry Winter, Superintendent of the Savannah Brewery, says: He has had Rheumatism of the heart for several years, often unable to walk, his pain was so intense; he had professors in Philadelphia, but received no relief until he came to Savannah and tried P. P. P. Two bottles made him a well man, and he renders thanks to P. P. P. For sale by all druggists

Exhausted vitality, nervousness, lost manhood, weakness caused by overtaxation of the system, will be cured by the powerful P. P. P., which gives health and strength to the wreck of the system. For sale by
H. R. HORNE and A. J. COOK & CO.

CONSUMPTION

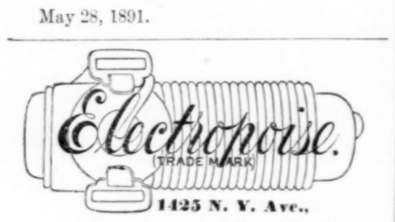
in its early stages can be cured by the prompt use of

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

It soothes the inflamed tissues, aids expectoration, and hastens recovery.

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.
Lowell, Mass.

May 28, 1891.



1425 N. Y. Ave., Washington, D. C.

OFFICE OF YORK ENTERPRISE,
YORKVILLE, S. C., Aug. 14, '91.

ATLANTIC ELECTROPOISE—Gentlemen: For the past five years my wife has been a sufferer from dyspepsia. So completely did the disease make a wreck of her former self that life was almost despaired of. Her nervous system was almost entirely destroyed, and the slightest noise would throw her into a nervous spasm, which would last for hours. Medical skill failed to bring any relief.

Through the recommendation of an eminent divine we were induced to try the Electropoise. After a persistent use of the instrument, the effect has been wonderful. Her nervous system has been restored to its almost normal condition; her digestion is wonderfully improved; she is rapidly gaining in flesh; and, upon the whole, is making a rapid recovery, which speaks volumes for the wonderful curative powers of the Electropoise, as her case was considered hopeless. If any are skeptical on the subject, let them try the Electropoise, and its wonderful powers will quickly dispel all doubt.
Yours truly, W. M. PROPST.

For information address as above, or
222 KING ST., CHARLESTON, S. C.
Oct. 1, 1891. 1y

To Builders and Others.

Finished Flooring, Beaded or Plain Ceiling, Plained Posts, Rails and Palings any length. All the latest patterns of Mouldings furnished on short notice at lowest prices.

ALL KINDS OF BUILDERS' HARDWARE.

Estimates given! Orders solicited from abroad
Address WALTER WATSON,
apl 7-tf Fayetteville, N. C.

TOILET CREAM!

THE ABSOLUTE FREEDOM FROM OIL OR STICKINESS MAKES OUR

Toilet Cream

ONE OF THE MOST PLEASANT AND HEALING AGENTS THAT HAS BEEN INTRODUCED FOR

CHAPPED LIPS, FACE OR HANDS.

Gentlemen will find its use after shaving soothing as well as allaying any irritation.
A trial by you makes it at once a
Household Necessity.

A. J. COOK & CO.,
PROPRIETORS,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Oct. 29, 1891.

TURNER'S BLOOD PURIFYING COMPOUND

(Extract of Roots and Herbs.
...hes, Tones and Invigorates the Organs of Digestion and Assimilation, makes good Blood and ...ores the vital functions to health and activity. ...no experiment, but has stood the test of years. ...its value is attested by thousands of testimonials. It reaches the Cause, removes the Evil ...Restores to Health. Price, 50 cents.

TURNER'S Anti-Bilious Pills!

...the best Remedy for all Disorders of the ...mach, Liver and Bowels. A trial will prove it. Price, 25 cents.

For sale by H. R. HORNE,
June 18, 1891. Fayetteville, N. C.

Tutt's Pills

...is popular remedy never fails to effectually cure
Dyspepsia, Constipation, Sick Headache, Biliousness
And all diseases arising from a Torpid Liver and Bad Digestion.
...e natural result is good appetite and solid flesh. Dose small; elegantly sugar coated and easy to swallow.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Abide With Me.

Abide with me: the east is all aglow
With the sweet promise of a day to come,
Freighted with joy or sorrow, who can know?
The oracle is dumb.

The moon is high, the current swift and strong;
We may not wait for either wind or tide;
We faint with heat, for, oh! the way is long;
Dear Lord, with us abide.

The darkness falls, the shadows interlace,
We cannot see the pitfalls in the way:
But if Thy power and presence fill the place,
The night is as the day.
—*Clara B. Heath.*

A Cry.

O wanderer in unknown lands, what cheer?
How dost thou fare on thy mysterious way?
What strange light breaks upon the distant day,
Yet leaves me lonely in the darkness here?
Oh, bide no longer in the far-off sphere;
Though all heaven's cohorts should thy footsteps stay,
Break through their splendid militant array,
And answer to my call, O dead and dear!
—*Louise Chandler Moulton.*

Diversified Farming.

The farmer who fattens his own beef and pork, mutton and poultry upon his home-grown hay and corn and oats, who has no milk or eggs, butter or cheese to buy, whose cellar contains a sufficient supply of all the varieties of fruits and vegetables that his family requires, and whose sheds are supplied with fuel from his own forests, can afford to sell his surplus products at low prices, if necessary. He needs a little money for taxes and clothing. His tea and coffee and sugar cannot be produced at home, but such a farmer has but little to pay out compared to the specialist who devotes his year's labor to one thing alone. With only one crop to sell at low prices and all others to buy, he is dependent upon the season and subject to the whole chapter of accidents for his means. An era of high prices that benefits his neighbor, who has a greater variety of crops, may prove his financial ruin.

Having this in mind, will it not be well for each and every farmer to try to so diversify his crops and products that he is sure of having abundance of all that he can produce for the wants of his own family first? Then he can provide for a surplus for his home market, and after that take his favorite special crop as a means of procuring that surplus of income above expenditure which should be the result of his knowledge and his labor.

Thus he will limit production to his own benefit, and thus will he reduce his hours of labor when he desires, without feeling that he is likely to be limited in his supply of the farm products necessary for the comfortable support of his family. He will be more independent of the fluctuations of the market and the whims of the buyers, and he will begin to feel that he owns his farm, his stock and his crops, and that they minister to his wants, instead of feeling that he is a slave to them—inexorably bound to make them produce a certain sum of money necessary to meet his expenses each year.

Farming in the South.

New Haven Journal.]

Farming pays if you farm in the right place and in the right way. William L. Kennedy, of Falling Creek, Lenoir county, N. C., has shown what can be done. At the close of the war Kennedy was eighteen years old. He had carried a musket for two years, and returned home to find the family fortunes broken. Uncomplaining, he went to work as a day laborer on his father's plantation. After what may be termed an apprenticeship of four years he became ambitious to farm on his own account. A 300-acre farm was in the market, and as payment could be made by installments young Kennedy bought the property. The price was $30 an acre. By dint of hard work this was paid for in a few years, and Mr. Kennedy now owns two plantations of about 1,000 acres each. He puts in all kinds of crops, and sells everything that can be produced on a Southern farm. He plants 200 acres of cotton, and obtains a 500-pound bale to the acre. One hundred and sixty acres are given to corn, 40 to wheat, 75 to oats and 25 to native grasses. Peas and sweet potatoes are extensively cultivated, the peas being sowed on wheat and oat stubble. He has a herd of 100 cattle, and milks 25 Jersey cows. Every year he sells $600 worth of butter. His pigs, of which he feeds about 125, bring him in a snug sum of money. With turkeys Mr. Kennedy has great success, many of the gobblers weighing forty pounds when they are killed. He feeds them on wheat bran and clabber. Twenty men and their wives and their children are employed on the home plantation, the other being leased on shares. Each man has a house and garden free, and is paid forty-five cents a day. The women and children receive from twenty to forty cents a day.

Figs at the North Carolina Experiment Station.

W. F. Massey, Horticulturist.]

A large number of figs were distributed last spring by the N. C. Agricultural Experiment Station. Many of these were sent out by numbers. If those to whom the figs were sent will send a postal card giving the numbers the proper names will now be furnished. We can now send out a number of large one year old plants from the open ground as long as our supply lasts to those who failed to get plants in the spring. We will also send cuttings of a number of varieties to all inside North Carolina who send 10 cents to pay postage on same. These cuttings when received should be set in a sheltered spot of sandy or loamy soil, and only the top bud left exposed. Cover during winter with pine straw to keep the ground from freezing. The cuttings should be placed closely in a row, about six inches apart, and allowed to grow there during the next summer. By fall they will be fine large plants, and can then be set in their permanent locations, when they should be set about twelve feet apart each way. Figs prefer a flat and rather moist soil, with plenty of vegetable matter. Wood ashes and salt seem to be a specially good application for their growth, but animal manures are apt to encourage a rank and badly-ripened character of wood which does not stand hard frosts like matured growth, and is not so productive of fruit.

All who receive plants or cuttings will be expected to report to the Station in regard to their success and the quantity and comparative hardiness of the different sorts. Plants can be sent this fall to only those who applied last spring and failed to be supplied. Cuttings will be sent to all who send the postage, so long as supplied.

Curing a Kicking Cow.

A year or two since I got in trade a handsome two-year-old heifer, one of the most vicious kickers I ever saw. One of my men who milks tried various devices without effect, and finally took a common garden hoe, passed the hoe end in front of the off hind leg (the right hind leg), and behind and above the gambrel joint of the left hind leg of the heifer. Then sitting down on the right side to milk, he put the handle of the hoe well up under his left arm, and began milking. The heifer could not stir either hind leg, and after one week she could be milked safely without fettering, and proved to be a valuable and gentle animal.

☞ Several Hungarian men of science and letters are planning an expedition into the interior of Asia in quest of the original home of the Magyars.

Commendable Comments

'Here are a few of the pleasantest words that ever blotted paper."—*Shakespeare.*

Experience--Comparison--Opinion.

I have carried $20,000 life insurance in the Northwestern Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, since 1874, and have received the largest dividends from them over all other insurance I carry, and cheerfully recommend them to all persons desiring life insurance.—*W. W. Moore, Manager New Grand Opera House, Des Moines, Iowa.*

I take pleasure in recommending the Northwestern; have carried two policies in the company for several years, and recently took out the third. Have insurance in other old-line companies, but find the dividends in the Northwestern exceed those of any other company. —*N. Burrows Bubb, Sec'y and Treas. Otto Chemical Company, Williamsport, Pa.*

I carry life insurance to the amount of $125,000. I have a policy of $30,000 in the Northwestern, and the yearly dividends have been much larger than those of any other company in which I am insured. I regard the Northwestern as a first-class company in every respect.—*S. D. Coykendall, President Cornell Steamboat Company, Rondout, N. Y.*

Mr. Coykendall is also insured in the Equitable New York Life and Connecticut Mutual.

Replying to your favor of this date, I will state that about five years ago I took out a $15,000 policy in your Company; also one in another prominent Company for the same amount and same kind of policy. My dividends in your Company have exceeded the other two hundred and fifty per cent.—*Frank E. Block, Proprietor Steam Cracker Factory, Atlanta, Ga.*

While other policies in different companies held by me have failed to yield such returns as were stated to be probable, the dividends on my policy in the Northwestern have been larger than you stated they would be at the time I insured, and I know of no higher praise that can be given any company.—*J. Newton Fiero, of Bernard & Fiero, Attorneys, Kingston, N. Y.*

I am the possessor of five policies in the Northwestern, and my only regret is that they do not represent more insurance. Have compared dividends and "additions to paid up policy" with friends insured in other companies, and am satisfied the Northwestern takes the lead and will continue to lead the van.—*F. L. Van Tassel, Secretary Excelsior Mill Company, Yankton, South Dakota.*

I take pleasure in saying that so far as my experience goes with the seven companies with whom I have placed my life insurance, the Northwestern has, by its larger dividends, furnished my life insurance at less cost than any of the other companies, and thereby earned the right to stand at the head, as I estimate them.—*George A. Russell, President and Treasurer National Papeteric Company, Springfield, Mass.*

I am more and more satisfied each year that it is the strongest company in the country and, of all my policies, I value those in the Northwestern most highly. When my dividends are double those of the other companies, it is, perhaps, not to be wondered at. I am confident that whoever is seeking the safest and most profitable life insurance will, on carefully looking over the field, certainly invest in the Northwestern Mutual Life.—*Wm. H. B. Pratt, 94 Sixth Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.*

Some years ago I bought several small insurance policies, leaving it with the companies to give me such a policy as in their judgment was the best they had to offer. After considering these policies I determined that the one furnished by your company was the best of the lot, and in consequence thereof gave them what additional insurance I have taken out since that time. I feel so thoroughly satisfied with the policies written by your company that before taking any insurance with any other company I shall go to the limit in yours.—*C. F. Milburn, President Milburn Wagon Company, Toledo, O.*

I carry $100,000 of Life Insurance, and have given the matter of the relative merits of the different companies thoughtful consideration. It is perhaps a sufficient indication of my opinion in regard to it that one-half of all my life insurance is written in the Northwestern, $50,000 being the limit the company writes on any individual. I consider it the strongest, most profitable and most conservative company in the United States. My dividends are larger than those received from any other company, figuring the dividends on the same basis.—*James L. Houghteling, of Peabody, Houghteling & Co., Real Estate, Chicago, Ill.*

JNO. UNDERWOOD & BRO.,
District Agents,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Oct. 8, 1891. tf

—THE—
Bank : of : Fayetteville,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,
Does - a - General - Banking - Business,
RECEIVES DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK,
Collects Notes and Drafts
Payable here and at all Banking Points in North Carolina,
AT REASONABLE CHARGES,
and remits promptly for all collections.
CAPITAL STOCK, - - $300,000.00.
☞ No deposits received on interest.
J. D. WILLIAMS, Pres.,
H. W. LILLY, Vice Pres.,
J. C. HAIGH, JR., Cashier.
Fayetteville, N. C., October 8.

Castoria

For Infants and Children.

Castoria promotes Digestion, and overcomes Flatulency, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, and Feverishness. Thus the child is rendered healthy and its sleep **natural. Castoria** contains no Morphine or other narcotic property.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D.,
111 South Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"I use Castoria in my practice, and find it specially adapted to affections of children."
ALEX. ROBERTSON, M. D.,
1057 2d Ave., New York.

"From personal knowledge and observation I can say that Castoria is an excellent medicine for children, acting as a laxative and relieving the pent up bowels and general system very much. Many mothers have told me of its excellent effect upon their children."
DR. G. C. OSGOOD,
Lowell, Mass

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 Murray Street, N. Y.

Every Month
many women suffer from Excessive or Scant Menstruation; they don't know who to confide in to get proper advice. Don't confide in anybody but try
Bradfield's Female Regulator
a Specific for PAINFUL, PROFUSE, SCANTY, SUPPRESSED and IRREGULAR MENSTRUATION.
Book to "WOMAN" mailed free.
BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.
Sold by all Druggists.

April 16, 1891.

WILCOX, GIBBS & CO'S MANIPULATED GUANO

—MANUFACTURED BY—
The Wilcox & Gibbs Guano Co.
CHARLESTON, S. C.,

Has been used for more than a Quarter of a Century and has proved the Best Cotton Fertilizer in the World

Nov. 19, 1891. 4m

Sunnyside (Floral) Nursery.

We have the best stock of *HYACINTHS, TULIPS, CROCUS, FUCHSIAS, &c.,* ever brought to North Carolina. Prices—Hyacinths 80 cts, Tulips 40 cts., Crocus 20 cts. Fuchsias 40 cts. per dozen. We have also a fine lot of Tuberoses now in bloom in greenhouse.

We can furnish everything in the way of Evergreens, Shrubbery, Roses, Carnations and other plants prepared for winter bloom

☞ Orders solicited.
Respectfully, JAMES M. LAMB,
Fayetteville, N. C.
nov. 19, 1891—tf

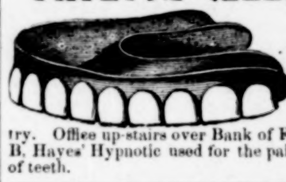
FOR SALE.

A NUMBER ONE FAMILY HORSE gentle and safe. For further particulars apply to
D. H. BELL,
Person St., Fayetteville, N. C.
Nov. 12, 1891. tf

THOS. M. HUNTER, D. D. S.,

OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country.
OFFICE:
North-east corner Market Square.
April 29, 1880. tf

G. B. PATTERSON, D. D. S.,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.



After 6 years experience offer his professional services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country. Office up stairs over Bank of Fayetteville. N. B. Hayes' Hypnotic used for the painless extraction of teeth.

N. A. SINCLAIR,
Attorney-at-Law,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Attends all the Courts in Robeson County.
Office No. 4, Thornton Block.
June 20, 1889. tf

H. McD. ROBINSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
—AND—
NOTARY PUBLIC,
NO. 6, THORNTON BLOCK,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

☞ Gives special attention to collecting and conveyancing. Deeds, Contracts, Wills, Mortgages, etc., prepared in best style on Remington Type-writer. Proofs taken and privy examinations made for any county in North Carolina and other States, and affidavits prepared for use within or without the State.
Oct 29, 1891.

JOHN G. SHAW,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW

Practices in the various Courts of the State Prompt attention given to all business entrusted to his care.
Feb'y 14, 1889. 1y

DR. J. H. MARSH

has removed his office and residence to rooms in the Thornton block.
Office in room No 5.
Night bell No. 8.
Calls answered promptly night and day.]
Feb'y 5, 1891. tf

DR. J. H. DANIEL,
OF DUNN, HARNETT COUNTY, N. C.,

offers his professional services to those suffering with Cancer and Scrofulous Affections.

All letters of inquiry as to my mode of treatment will be cheerfully answered

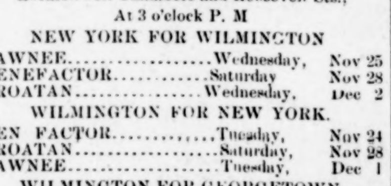
Would respectfully ask the attention of the public to the subjoined card from Dr. McKay:

SUMMERVILLE, N. C., Dec. 11th, 1890.
Dr. J. H. Daniel, Dunn, N. C.:
DEAR SIR:—The sore on my face, which was pronounced Epetheial Cancer, is perfectly well, and I do not hesitate to recommend your mode of treatment to any persons suffering with Cancer.
Respectfully,
A. M. MCKAY, M. D.
March 12, 1891—tf

Auction House.

Having secured large salesrooms on Gillespie street, I would respectfully solicit consignments of Merchandise, Furniture and other goods to be sold at auction. Sales every day or as often as necessary. CHAS. GLOVER, Auctioneer.
June 11, 1891—tf

CLYDE'S
New York and Wilmington Steamship Co.



FROM PIER 29, EAST RIVER, NEW YORK,
Located bet. Chambers and Roosevelt Sts.,
At 3 o'clock P. M

NEW YORK FOR WILMINGTON

PAWNEE	Wednesday,	Nov 25
BENEFACTOR	Saturday	Nov 28
CROATAN	Wednesday,	Dec 2

WILMINGTON FOR NEW YORK.

BEN FACTOR	Tuesday,	Nov 24
CROATAN	Saturday,	Nov 28
PAWNEE	Tuesday,	Dec 1

WILMINGTON FOR GEORGETOWN.

CROATAN	Tuesday.	Nov 24
BENEFACTOR	Tuesday,	Dec 1

☞ Through Bills Lading and Lowest Through Rates guaranteed to and from points in North and South Carolina.

For Freight or Passage apply to
H. G. SMALLBONES,
Superintendent,
Wilmington, N. C.
THEO. G. EGER, T. M., Bowling Green, N. Y.
W. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents,
March 28 1889 tf 5 Bowling Green, N. Y

CHAS. GLOVER,
AUCTIONEER
—AND—
REAL ESTATE AGENT.

Negotiates the sale and purchase of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities.
Fayetteville, N. C., Feb'y 5, 1891. tf

Fall and Winter Goods
—AT—
WALTER WATSON'S.

Fire Dogs, Fire Shovels and Tongs.
Meat Cutters, Sausage Stuffers.

Sporting Goods
—AT—
WALTER WATSON'S.

BREECH-LOADING GUNS. MUZZLE-LOADING GUNS.
Rifles--32 Cal.; Rifles--38 Cal.; Rifles--Remington; Rifles--Winchester.
SHOT, POWDER, CAPS, SHELLS, CARTRIDGES, WADS.

Agent for Terracotta Chimney Flue and Stove Pipe.
LAFLIN AND RAND POWDER. FAIRBANK'S SCALES.
October 22, 1891—tf

PATAPSCO 196 SUPERLATIVE PATENT C. A. GAMBRILL MFG. Co. BALTIMORE.

—THE—
PREMIER FLOUR OF AMERICA.
PATAPSCO FLOURING MILLS.
ESTABLISHED - - - 1774.
PERFECTION IN FLOUR.
OUR PATENT ROLLER FLOURS
ARE MANUFACTURED FROM THE CHOICEST WHEAT OBTAINABLE,
INCLUDING THE HARD VARIETY OF MARYLAND AND VIRGINIA.
Patapsco Superlative Patent,
The Premier Flour of America,
Is Unsurpassed for Bread, Biscuit or Pastry.
The Superior Body and Rich Quality of the Bread will show its Economy to the Consumer.

☞ Ask your grocer for

PATAPSCO SUPERLATIVE PATENT,	ROLANDO CHOICE PATENT
MEDORA, HIGH GRADE WINTER PATENT,	
PATAPSCO FAMILY PATENT,	ORANGE GROVE EXTRA.
BALDWIN FAMILY,	MAPLETON FAMILY.

C. A. GAMBRILL MANUFACTURING CO., 214 Commerce Street, Baltimore, Md.
Represented by B. R. TAYLOR, Fayetteville, N. C.
July 23, 1891. tf

INSURANCE
THAT INSURES.

Issued by the Equitable Life Insurance Society of New York—The Largest Company in the World—G. A. Thomson. Agt., Fayetteville, N. C.

"STRAWS THROWN UP SHOW WHICH WAY THE WIND BLOWS."

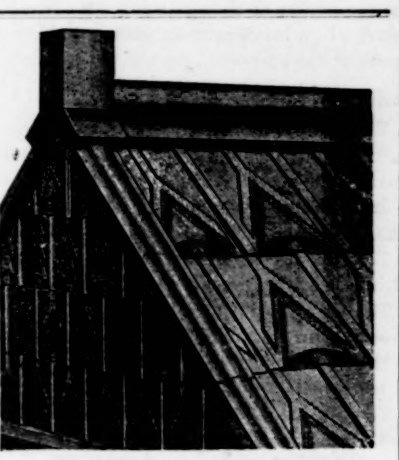
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., August 19th, 1891.
Mr. W. J. Roddey, Gen'l Ag't for N. C., of the Equitable Life Insurance Society of the U. S.:
DEAR SIR:—Being frequently asked, when stating that we issue strictly Incontestable Policies, if all the companies do not the same, I always explain wherein they do not, and I'll thank you to give me names of any companies that contested claims in 1890, with amounts, and your authority for same.
Very respectfully,
G. A. THOMSON, Ag't of Equitable.

Mr. G. A. Thomson, Agent of the Equitable, Fayetteville, N. C.:
DEAR SIR:—Yours 19th noted. I would state that if you will examine under heading "Death Losses and Other Policy Claims Resisted" in the report of the New York Insurance Department for 1890, you will find:

By the Mutual Life,	86,755
By the Connecticut Mutual,	38,846
By the Ætna,	30,500
By the Northwestern,	29,775
By the New York Life,	10,000
By the Mutual Benefit,	7,000
By the Equitable,	Nothing

INCONTESTABLE CLAUSE IN EQUITABLE POLICY.

After two years from date of issue the only conditions which shall be binding upon the holder of the policy are that he shall duly pay the premiums and observe the regulations of the society as to age and service in war. In all other respects, if the policy matures after the expiration of said two years, the policy shall be indisputable.
Very respectfully,
Aug. 27—tf. W. J. RODDEY, Gen'l Agt.



PRACTICAL HINTS TO BUILDERS | FREE.

100 pages, 40 illustrations, 20 short chapters on the kitchen, chimneys, cistern, foundation, brick-work, mortar, cellar, heating, ventilation, the roof and many items of interest to builders.

Over 100,000 copies of this little book have been sold for ten cents each.

We now propose to put it into the hands of those contemplating building, together with our lithograph, which, in colors, shows the various styles of our metal roofing and roofing sundries.

THE NATIONAL SHEET METAL ROOFING CO., 510 to 520 East 20th St., New York City.
Sept. 11, 1890. 1y

FOUNDED IN 1864 by the present executive—27 YEARS of continuous and successful management—Increased annual attendance—Now occupying four buildings—Stands unrivaled in facilities for educating YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN for success in life. In deciding school for their children, PARENTS should send them to THE BEST, because it pays. It may require the expenditure of a few dollars more at first, but it will prove the cheapest in the end. CHEAP tuition is very dear, because it means cheap teachers, cheap surroundings, inferior facilities, and offers NO opportunities for securing POSITIONS for its pupils and graduates. This institution, owing to its HIGH standard of excellence, has placed in desirable positions more young men and women from Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, than all similar institutions combined. Catalogue and particulars mailed on application. Address, W. H. SADLER, President, and Founder; or F. A. SADLER, Secretary BUSINESS COLLEGE, 6, 8, 10 & 12 N. Charles St., BALTIMORE, MD.

1864 SADLER'S BRYANT & STRATTON COLLEGE BALTO

Oct. 22, 1891—6m

Cape Fear River Steamers.

SPECIAL EXCURSION RATES.

The Cape Fear River Steamers, commencing June 10th, will issue tickets to Wilmington and return at $2.00. Meals 50 cents each.

Steamer A. P. HURT leaves Monday and Thursday.

Steamer CAPE FEAR leaves Wednesday and Saturday.

For further information apply to W. S. COOK.
June 10, 1891—tf

NOTICE.

I WISH TO CALL THE ATTENTION OF the people of this section to the fact that my mammoth Gin House will soon be completed, and will be equipped with the best 60-saw gin made; also feeder and condenser. The house is beautifully located on my farm, one-fourth of a mile north of Lee's Cross Roads—almost direct between here and Dunn, a fine cotton market. I will be able to gin your cotton in a few weeks, and you can take it on to town, and I will pay market price for your seed. I very kindly ask the people to give me their first bale, and should they not be satisfied I ask no more. I will gin for the 25th, and give your cotton every care in my power. My house will be well arranged for caring for several bales at once. Satisfaction guaranteed. I am yours very truly,
Aug. 27—tf. JOEL G. LAYTON, SR.

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Capt. W. A. Robeson.
Leaves Fayetteville Mondays and Thursdays.
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Through Bills of Lading to ALL Points.
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ALL LEADING FRIUTS
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Her dealings are unquestionable.
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Place your risks in strong companies.
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BECAUSE
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—MUST BE CLEARED FROM OUR SHELVES BEFORE THE YEAR 1892.—
YOU
MUST BUY THEM,
BECAUSE SUCH BEGAINS IN FIRST-CLASS
Fall and Winter Clothing
WERE NEVER OFFERED HERE BEFORE.
"Cheap John" Prices for Best Lines of Goods.
FROM NOW ON TILL FURTHER NOTICE, ATTEND
Sacrifice Sales Days at
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Fayetteville, N. C., Nov. 19, 1891. tf

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IN THE PINEY-WOODS BELT OF CAROLINA.
ELEVATION 175 FEET ABOVE THE SEA LEVEL.
NOT TOO HOT, BUT ALWAYS MILD AND HEALTHFUL
An Especially Delightful Climate During the Spring Months.
With the Most Remarkable Health and Longevity Record of any Place in this Country

YEARS of VARIED and SUCCESSFUL EXPERIENCE
In the Use of CURATIVE METHODS, that we Alone own and Control, for all Disorders of

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MEN Who are NERVOUS and IMPOTENT, the scorn of their fellows and the contempt of friends and companions, leads us to

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guarantee to all patients, if they can POSSIBLY BE RESTORED, our own Exclusive method and appliances will afford a CURE! ☞ There is, then,

REAL HOPE FOR YOU AND YOURS.

Don't brood over your condition, nor give up in despair! Thousands of the Worst Cases have yielded to our HOME TREATMENT, as set forth in our WONDERFUL BOOK, which we send sealed, post paid, FREE, for a limited time. GET IT TO-DAY. Remember, no one else has the methods, appliances and experience that we employ, and we claim the MONOPOLY OF UNIFORM SUCCESS. ERIE MEDICAL CO., 64 NIAGARA ST., BUFFALO, N. Y.

2,000 References. Name this paper when you write.
January 15, 1891. 1y

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Full and Complete Stock Always on Hand.
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REPAIRING OF ALL KINDS DONE WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH
SEE MY STOCK AND GET PRICES BEFORE BUYING.
January 15, 1891—1y

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All things work well to those who purchase their Heavy and Fancy Groceries of
D. A. McMILLAN, Ag't,
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Bacon,	Hams,	Shoulders,	Breakfast-Strips,
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Spice,	Ginger,	Mace,	Tapioca, Gelatine,
Pickles,	Flour,	Meal,	Hominy,
Rice,	Crackers,	Soda,	Starch.
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Fayetteville Iron and Brass-Bound Buckets, &c., &c.
A call is all he asks. Thankful for past favors he respectfully solicits a continuance.
Remember the place.
D. A. McMILLAN, Ag't,
Oct. 16, 1890—tf! Person Street, Fayetteville, N. C.